

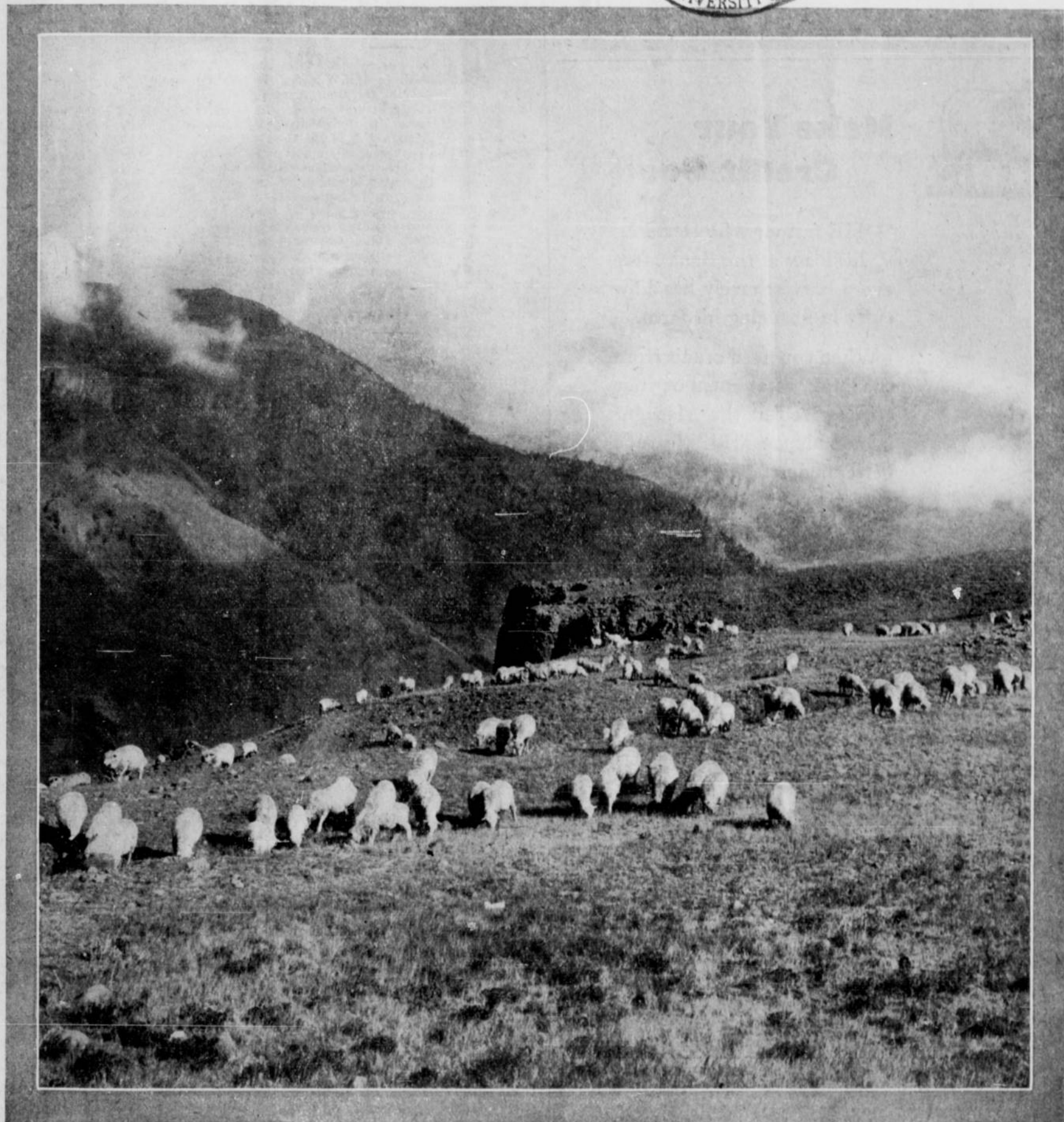
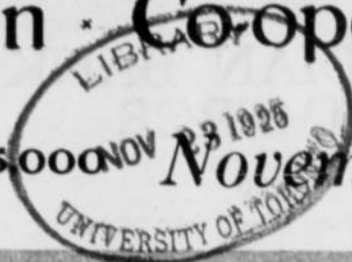
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

November 18, 1925



ON THE HIGH RANGES

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

To Send Money



use the Money Orders
sold at all branches of this
Bank.

They are safe, cheap and
convenient, and are
readily cashed in all parts
of the world.

32

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

Reserve Fund \$20,000,000



Better Live Stock
means a Bigger
Bank Account

Make Your Credit Good

THE farmer who cleans up
his loans at the Bank after
every harvest rarely has diffi-
culty in financing his farm.

When you need credit from
the Bank, a statement of your
affairs given to the Manager
in confidence will create a
better understanding between
you and your banker.

F548

The Royal Bank of Canada



on a
Canadian Pacific
Ship

Home for Christmas

FROM

St. John—Dec. 5—S.S. Montrose to Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 10—S.S. Melita to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John—Dec. 11—S.S. Metagama to Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 16—S.S. Montclare to Liverpool

LARGEST AND FASTEST SHIPS TO AND FROM CANADA

**SPECIAL TRAINS AND THROUGH CARS FROM
WESTERN CANADA DIRECT TO SHIP'S SIDE**

Apply Local Agent, or W. C. CASEY, 364 Main Street, Winnipeg

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY PRICES

For many years we have been serving the farmers of Western Canada and have handled several thousand live and dressed poultry shipments. During this time we have created a reputation for Careful Grading, Honest Weights and Prompt Returns. You will make no mistake by shipping all your poultry to us. If you have never given us a trial, send us your next shipment.

LIVE		PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG		DRESSED	
Chickens, over 5 lbs., 19-20c;	4-5 lbs., 17-18c	Chickens, over 5 lbs., 24c;	4-5 lbs., 22-23c	Fowl, over 5 lbs., 18c;	4-5 lbs., 16c
Ducks, 11c	Geese, 10c	Ducks, 14c	Geese, 13c	Turkeys, over 9 lbs., 22-23c;	7-9 lbs., 20-21c

Dressed Poultry must be dry plucked, bled through the mouth. Heads and feet must be left on Turkeys, Chicken and Fowl. Remove heads from Ducks and Geese. Do not draw any dressed stock.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Miss M. E. Finch was the guest of the Minto U.F.W.M. at its meeting on October 19. About 30 ladies gathered for the occasion and after the regular business was transacted Miss Finch spoke on the activities of the U.F.W.M. association, stressing the necessity for locals putting on a definite program for the winter months. The afternoon closed with lunch and a social half hour. Minto holds the record for being the largest U.F.M. local in Manitoba, with its 182 members, 60 of whom are women. The secret of the success of this local is its efficient officers, who see that everyone is advised of the meetings, and its systematic program, which is always varied by little surprises in a line of new things that are useful to the members.

A group of 20 women met under the auspices of the Elgin U.F.W.M. in the Rest Room at Elgin, for their meeting last month. The first portion of the meeting was spent in reviewing programs of various U.F.W.M. locals throughout the province, and many new suggestions for topics at local meetings were found. This was followed by an address from the provincial secretary of the U.F.W.M. on the work of the various provincial standing committees of the association, and a brief report was given on the political situation in the province. The women then adjourned to attend the annual fowl supper of the Church of England, which was held from 6 to 8 p.m.

Although threshing operations were in full swing in the Deleau district on October 23, the U.F.W.M. held a very successful gathering at the home of Mrs. A. Robson. Mrs. R. McBurney, the president, presided. Roll call was answered by each member describing the best labor-saving device in her kitchen. The provincial secretary of the U.F.W.M. then spoke on the health, educational and co-operative marketing activities of the U.F.W.M. Great interest was expressed in the advance being made by the co-operative institutions, especially in the marketing of the by-products of the farm. The women in this local are planning to meet with the men during the winter months and they expect to put on an attractive program of social and educational work. The meeting concluded with lunch and many of the ladies, before leaving, placed their order for the U.F.W.M. booklet on Labor-savers for the Home.

St. Andrews Junior U.F.M. reports having one of the most enjoyable evenings of the year at the Hallowe'en masquerade, held in their hall on October 24. The 40 juniors and seniors who were present all arrived dressed in appropriate costumes, many of which were very attractive. As they entered, each member was given a cat with a number on it and the boys were then requested to find the corresponding numbers who were to act as their partners for the grand march. Following the grand march, one of the leaders, L. J. Waghorn, asked a series of questions, such as, "Who is the handsomest one in the room?" "Who likes to stay in bed longest?" etc. After each question he called out a number and the one whose black cat corresponded with that number had to reply, "I am." This created lots of merriment. Hallowe'en stunts were then engaged in and dancing was interspersed. The leader then divided the party into four, calling the groups respectively cats, bats, ghosts and owls; then he read a weird ghost story and wherever the name of cats appeared that group all commenced meowing; the bats, in response to their name, had to fly around the room, the ghosts groaned and the owls hooted. After this merry time the young people drew the chairs round in groups for lunch of cake, hot coffee and home-made candy.

Saskatchewan

Cananea G.G.A., at Aneroid, needs only another slight effort to bring its membership up to last year's level. Just five more members to be gathered within the fold and the trick will be done. But how about that increase, Cananea? We want to celebrate our 25th birthday worthily. To do that we must show a considerable advance over last year, and we hope to see Cananea go over the top.

In forwarding fees for six additional members the Carmichael local has brought up its membership within three of last year. Another spurt will put the local over the top. Next annual convention will complete a quarter century in the association's existence. We hope to celebrate the occasion with a great increase in membership. Will Carmichael help us?

Lambton G.G.A. is proving quite a vigorous youngster. Organized in the early spring with 14 members, it has now reached the very respectable total of 27. Youth is the time of growth, and before the year closes the local will no doubt have attained to quite respectable proportions.

The following constituency conventions have now been arranged by the Central office of the S.G.G.A., in addition to those already announced, viz.: Rocanville, Tuesday, November 10; Creelman, Monday, November 16; Moose Jaw, Public Library, Tuesday, November 17; Swift Current, Eagle Hall, Wednesday, November 25; and Tompkins, Thursday, November 26.

L. W. Williamson will be the speaker at the Rocanville convention, and George F. Edwards, president of the association, at Creelman, Moose Jaw, Swift Current and Tompkins.

Meetings will be held at 2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. in each constituency. At the afternoon meetings the amalgamation question will be the chief subject of discussion. Resolutions will also be taken, constituency officers elected, and organization plans for fall work, together with preparations for the expected amalgamation convention, will also be dealt with.

The evening meetings will be featured by addresses by a Wheat Pool representative and a representative of the Central executive. Community singing will form a part of the program, and an opportunity will be given for a musical program by local talent in each case.

A hearty invitation is given to all farmers to attend, whether members of the association or not.

Attention is again directed to the Economic Course which is being arranged, to be held at the University, Saskatoon, early in the month of March. This course will be both cheap and good, as students will have nothing to pay beyond their own personal expenses in the way of railway fare and hotel charges, which is pretty good for a whole week's instruction in economics by Professors who know. Names of intending students should be sent in to the Central office as early as possible. Let us make this course a more outstanding success than that of last year.

Have you chosen your team for the debating contest? If so, send in their names at once to your district director, so that all necessary arrangements can be made as soon as possible. Keep your eye on the gold medals and do your best.

Do you know the price dealers are getting now for storage eggs? For storage extras they are getting 42 cents per dozen, and for storage firsts 40 cents per dozen. These are the eggs for which farmers received from 20 cents to 23 cents during the season. Where has the difference gone? Why, much of it into the dealers' pockets.

Continued on Page 25

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



Equal Rights to all and Special Privileges to None.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

P. M. ABEL
Associate Editor

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVIII.

November 18, 1925

No. 46

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line
Livestock Display 40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Manitoba Wheat Pool Statement

Board adheres to policy outlined in memorandum sent to locals—Anxious to avoid conflict and friction—Elevator policy designed to serve good relations between Pool and Elevator Companies

THE following statement was issued by C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, at the close of the regular monthly meeting of the Manitoba Pool Board, on Saturday, November 7:

The board of the Manitoba Wheat Pool met for their regular monthly meeting in Winnipeg, on Saturday, November 7. The report of the organization department showed that since the October board meeting over 1,600 new contracts had been signed and registered.

In accordance with the decision of the delegates at the pool annual meeting last July, the board ordered that the auditors' statement for the first year's operation of the pool be printed and sent to the secretaries of all pool locals. It was also decided that the widows of pool members may take over the membership of their deceased husbands without paying the regular organization fees.

After disposing of routine business the board discussed at considerable length a letter from Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers Limited, enclosing a statement issued by that company, dealing with the question of the relations between the pools and the farmers' companies. The great importance of this question was fully realized by the board, and after covering the ground very fully, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, this board gave full consideration to the suggestions made by the joint committee of the pools and the farmers' companies in their reports of the meetings held February 2-4 and February 18, and on February 24 resolved as follows:

"The board of directors of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, after a thorough discussion of the contents of the memorandum containing a report of the meeting between the representatives of the three pools and the two farmers' companies, as submitted by Mr. Burnell, unanimously arrived at the conclusion that while they consider it very desirable that the present friendly relations between the pools and the farmers' companies should continue, nevertheless they feel that the suggested arrangement outlined in the report of the joint committee would undoubtedly raise obstacles between the pools and the line elevator companies in the matter of providing facilities at points not covered by the farmers' companies. Also, owing to the fact that the pools represent one system of marketing and the farmers' companies another, it does not appear to be possible to bring about any substantially closer relationship than that existing under elevator agreements until such time as the shareholders of the farmers' companies indicate their readiness to accept the pool system of marketing"; and

"Whereas, this resolution having been submitted to the delegates representing the pool members at the pool annual meeting, held in Brandon, on July 31, 1925, the delegates, by unanimous vote, endorsed the elevator policy of the pool board in the following resolution:

"That we approve of the elevator policy as outlined in the memorandum

sent out by the board to the locals'; and,

"Whereas, the board have had under consideration a letter from Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers Limited, bearing date November 2, 1925, with which was enclosed a statement of the board of the United Grain Growers Limited, on the question of the relationship between the pools and the farmers' companies, and,

"Whereas this statement contains the following passages:

"That harmony and co-operation between these farmers' organizations is desirable. . . ."

"That the Manitoba pool board have decided on a policy of indiscriminate duplication of farmer-owned grain handling facilities."

"The board of the United Grain Growers is now suggesting to the boards of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan pools and of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, that these four bodies jointly request some disinterested party, or parties, to appoint a committee of three to enquire into and make recommendations as to how co-operation or consolidation of the machinery and facilities of the farmer-owned organizations can be affected, so as to best serve the interests of the farmers of Western Canada. The U.G.G. board suggests that men such as the provincial premiers, who have knowledge of western conditions and of the problems involved, would be suitable parties to whom to address such a request.

Inheritance Tax Under Review

Lively fight before Ways and Means Committee at Washington—Real problem in Canada subject of Interprovincial Conferences

A STRENUOUS fight was waged before the House Ways and Means Committee at Washington, right up to November 2, in connection with the proposals of the Republicans to reduce the tax levying powers of the revenue bill down to three billion dollars, which will represent a reduction for the year of \$300,000,000 as compared with the last year's bill. It was proposed to accomplish that by revisions in the tax law, reducing the minimum surtax rate on income tax from 40 to 20 per cent.; repeal of the gift tax; repeal of the tax on trucks and auto accessories, and other miscellaneous taxes of the nuisance variety. It was also proposed to repeal the inheritance tax rate from 40 to 20 per cent., with allowance for payments under state law.

Energy was shown in the systematic efforts made earlier in the year to get rid of the inheritance or estates tax, which amounts to double taxation in some cases where estates are divided between two or more states. Florida and Nevada enacted laws exempting large estates from this inheritance tax, with the direct result, particularly to Florida, of a great influx of wealth into that State both for investment and for bank deposits. Seventeen States have asked the Ways and Means Committee

"Now, therefore, be it resolved:

"That this board of directors of the Manitoba pool reaffirm the position taken in their resolution of February 24, as quoted above, and further affirm:

"1. That we are as anxious as the board of the U.G.G. to avoid conflict and friction between the pool and the farmers' elevator companies.

"2. That our elevator policy has been designed to preserve good relations between the pool and the various elevator companies who have all agreed to handle pool wheat.

"3. That the acquisition of country elevators lies wholly within the determination of the locals, and that we have notified the United Grain Growers Limited that we are prepared to lease or purchase their elevators at points where the pool locals had decided to acquire a pool elevator.

"4. That this board cannot agree to the suggestion to refer to "some disinterested party or parties" or to any committee, named by such party or parties, any matter affecting the business relations of the pool or the welfare of its members.

"5. That this board, having been entrusted by the members of the pool with the responsibility of developing to the fullest extent the purpose of the pool, namely, to provide an adequate co-operative grain marketing system, under the complete control of the producers of the grain, and securing for them the full market value of their grain, are prepared to open negotiations with the United Grain Growers Limited, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, for the lease of their country elevators in the province of Manitoba, or their purchase at a valuation which will avoid loss to their farmer shareholders."

to repeal the federal tax on inheritances and leave that field entirely for the States.

In the face of this important movement, which has the support of the federal administration, the American Farm Bureau Federation through its representative, John S. Mooring, took the decided stand that the federal government should help to preserve this form of tax to the States, by levying a federal inheritance tax, from which could be deducted the amount of the State tax when making returns to the federal treasury.

If such a federal law is not enacted, it is claimed, the states will bid against each other for the rich to take up residence within their boundaries, and since residence is largely a matter of declaration of these islands of refuge or havens of the rich would be populated in a very short time. In fact, California and some other states have the matter under consideration right now. Such action, of course, in a short time would mean but one thing—the inheritance or estate tax as a valuable form of taxation would cease to exist.

The position taken by the farmers' representative was that where any legitimate source of revenue is abandoned the burden would be relatively

Continued on Page 26

SIEMENS
LOUD SPEAKERS

For purity of tone and sensitive-ness this handsome

SIEMENS
Loud Speaker
is unrivalled
Price \$22.50

The name "Siemens" is a guarantee of scientific construction and high-class workmanship. A simple lever adjustment assures the best possible reception.

Ask any good dealer or write

SIEMENS BROS. (CANADA) LTD
281 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG

Yuletide
in the Old
Land

Enjoy a Yuletide holiday abroad—visit the Old Folks—renew old friendships. The trip need not cost a great deal of money. Round trip, third cabin, on one of the spacious liners of the CUNARD or ANCHOR-DONALDSON Canadian Services, is only \$155.

All third cabin staterooms are warm, well-ventilated and clean. Spotless dining room, delicious meals and attentive service. Abundant recreation both outdoors and in. Games on sheltered decks, orchestra, dancing, cards and other amusements, piano, phonograph, comfortable chairs in delightful lounge rooms, library, music by the ship's orchestra. For children there is a special play room.

Special Christmas Sailings
Ascania—Halifax to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London, Dec. 14
Athenia—Halifax to Glasgow via Merville, Dec. 14

Let your local steamship agent give you full particulars, or write to

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED

270 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
622 Hastings St. W., Vancouver B.C.



CUNARD
ANCHOR-DONALDSON
CANADIAN SERVICES

137



Prompt Payment of Claims

The Mutual Life of Canada has always paid claims promptly, being the first company to waive the customary 30 to 90 days' time limit for settlement.

It is not the desire of the Mutual Life to take advantage of technicalities to postpone or contest settlement of claims. The purpose of this company is to be a refuge and a comfort in time of family trouble and stress. Write for the Mutual Book.

The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO 860

TOBACCO

Choice Canadian-grown Virginia flue-cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco at 30 to 80 cents per pound. A three-pound package of samples sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.50. Six-pound package \$2.50. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

RUTHVEN CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO EXCHANGE RUTHVEN, ONT.

FISH OCEAN TO CONSUMER

By Fast Express

FRESH FISH

Varieties: SALMON, HALIBUT, COD, HERRING

We ship approximately equal quantities of each:

100-lb. boxes	\$16.00
50-lb. boxes	\$8.50
35-lb. boxes	\$6.25

SMOKED FISH

Selected from Finnan Haddies, Kippers, Smoked Salmon, Alaska Black Cod, Bloaters.

20-lb. boxes, our assortment	\$3.85
50-lb. boxes, our assortment	\$8.50

12 Crabs	\$3.00
30-lb. Sea Trout	\$5.25

Prices quoted are express paid to nearest station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Send your remittance and name of nearest station, to:

London Fish Co. Limited
Gore Avenue Wharf, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Swedish Inventor has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer, named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light, said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on 10 days' free trial and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 138 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.

Over \$6,000 in prizes. *First Grand Prize, Ajax Six-Cylinder Sedan.* See pages 16-17.

Keynes Turns Light on Russia

Caustic on new religion and its works, but reasonably sure progress being made in economic life of rural Russia

THE western intelligentsia had come to know J. M. Keynes as an economist of rare perception and talent but not as one who ever made any attempts in the direction of critical treatment of religion. It may not be laid as an allegation that when Mr. Keynes undertook to write on the subject of modern Russia he consciously assumed to delve into any discussion of religion in that great land. But without any hesitation, right early in his introduction of the subject, Mr. Keynes declares that "Leninism is a combination of two things which Europeans have kept for some centuries in different compartments of the soul—religion and business." The western man is shocked because the religion is new, and contemptuous because the business, being subordinate to the religion instead of the other way round, is highly inefficient.

John Maynard Keynes, editor of the Economic Journal since 1912, and chairman of The Nation Limited, is best known to the reading world as author of the Economic Consequences of the Peace, written by him in 1919, after attendance at the Paris peace conference as principal representative of the British treasury. He has since written A Revision of the Treaty, and later Money and Foreign Exchange, and is an advocate of managed currency and credit as distinct from the gold standard.

Mr. Keynes was not satisfied to write about Russia as he knew it from a distance, but he went and looked over the country and talked to its leaders and gathered some impressions. He appreciated that Russia had been cut off from the Western world, that no English newspaper had a regular correspondent resident in Russia, and that small credence was given to what the Soviet authorities said about themselves. Most of the news given out was from "prejudiced and deceived" labor deputations or from prejudiced or untruthful emigres.

Mr. Keynes was impressed by the religious aspect of communism, but it does not seem to have made a favorable impression. Like other new religions, he states, it is led by those who can combine the new spirit with at least an average dose of political cynicism, who can smile as well as frown, by volatile experimentalists released by religion from truth and mercy but not blinded to facts and expediency and open therefore to the charge (superficial and useless though it is where politicians, lay or ecclesiastical, are concerned) of hypocrisy.

Like other new religions, Keynes states it seems to take the color and gaiety and freedom out of everyday life and to offer but a drab substitute in the square, wooden faces of its devotees. Like other new religions it persecutes, without justice or pity, those who actively resist it. Like other new religions it is unscrupulous, it is filled with missionary ardor and world ambition, and he adds, Leninism is the faith of a persecuting and propagating minority of fanatics led by hypocrites, which is, after all, to say no more nor less than that it is a religion and not merely a party, and Lenin a Mahomet, not a Bismarck.

As a final touch to this religious setting Mr. Keynes suggests: If we want to frighten ourselves in our capitalistic easy chairs, we can picture the Communists of Russia as though the early Christians, led by Attila, were using the equipment of the Holy Inquisition and the Jesuit missions to enforce the literal economies of the New Testament; but when we want to comfort ourselves in the same chairs, can we hopefully repeat that these economies are fortunately so contrary to human nature that they cannot finance either missionaries or armies and will surely end in defeat?

Keynes was not blind to the objectionable inner workings of this machine which spends millions to spy on the families and groups at home and to stir up trouble abroad, and he asks,

"How can I adopt a creed which exalts the boorish proletariat above the bourgeois and the intelligentsia who, with whatever faults, are the quality in life, and surely carry the seeds of all human advancement?"

Turning to the economic situation in Russia, Mr. Keynes naturally finds good evidence for his conclusions. His general judgment of the conditions in Russia is that there is a steady, if slow, improvement being made—that at a low level of efficiency the system does function and possess elements of permanency. Keynes estimates the economic condition of Russia to be roughly as follows: Russia, with its population of about 140,000,000 people, of whom six-sevenths are rural and agricultural in their life and one-seventh urban and industrial, the rural is the main producer and basis but the urban and industrial population is not self-supporting, living on a standard of life higher than its output justifies. The peasant farmer is being exploited by a government which is trying its hand at serious economic reorganization.

The official method of exploiting the peasants is not so much by taxation—though the land tax is an important item in the budget—as by price policy, Mr. Keynes states. The monopoly of import and export trade and the virtual control of industrial output enable the authorities to maintain relative prices at levels highly disadvantageous to the peasant. They buy his wheat from him much below the world price, and they sell to him textile and other manufactured goods appreciably above the world price, the difference providing a fund out of which can be financed their high overhead costs and the general inefficiency of manufacture and distribution. The monopoly of import and export trade, by permitting a divorce between the internal and external price-levels, can be operated in such a way as to maintain the parity of foreign exchange in spite of a depreciation in the purchasing power of the money. The real value of the rouble inside Russia is, admittedly, much depreciated compared with its external value as measured by the current exchange.

In such a situation the low value of farm products in terms of industrial products is a serious deterrent to the output of agriculture, which is the real wealth of the country. Consequently Keynes concludes that the fundamental problem of the Soviet government is to get itself into a sufficiently strong financial position to be able to pay the peasant more nearly the value of his produce.

It will not be surprising to read that there has been a steady movement from the country to the city and that the town has become overcrowded with unemployment at high proportions. It is estimated that out of a total of 6,000,000 industrial workers in Russia one quarter are unemployed. These men receive from their trade an income representing half pay, which even, so Keynes states, is equal to the working income of the poorer peasants, with the result that this vast army of unemployed drain away a substantial part of the financial resources of the state.

However, looking over what he has seen, Keynes concludes there is beyond doubt a certain measure of political and economic stability, and that the Soviet state is not so inefficient as to be unable to survive. Conditions are on the upgrade. Leningrad will soon be supplied with power and light from one of the largest and most modern generating stations in the world. The plant breeding establishments which are to supply the peasant with better seeds are extensive and well equipped. On the whole he found serious minded men striving to improve the conditions of the people and imbued with faith in the system but showing a willingness to let up on the extreme severity and intolerance of former days.

Keynes had a long debate with Zinovieff on the system and its results, in which he was apparently less agreeable than some of the open minded

credible visitors to Russia from England. Two of the communist ironies were present, and with faces beaming with the faith of fanaticism offered the prophecy that "ten years hence the level of life in Russia will be higher than it was before the war, and in the rest of Europe it will be lower than it was before the war." To which Mr. Keynes adds: "Having regard to the natural wealth of Russia and to the inefficiency of the old regime, having regard also to the problems of Western Europe and our apparent inability to handle them, can we feel confident that the comrades will not prove right?"

—J. A. A.

Majorities Outweigh Groups

"Constitutional practice takes notice of majorities and not of groups," says John S. Ewart, K.C., in reply to questions addressed to him by M. N. Campbell, Progressive member-elect for Mackenzie, Sask.

Mr. Campbell's questions were:

1. Can the Governor-General ignore the leader of the largest group in the House of Commons in giving his assent to the issuing of writs for another election?

2. If the King government meets parliament, as it now appears that it intends to do, and is defeated in the House, should His Excellency dissolve parliament or should he call upon the leader of the largest group to form a government?

Mr. Ewart has replied to the questions as follows:

"Constitutional practice takes notice of majorities in the Commons, and not of groups. Ignore the word groups as irrelevant, and difficulties disappear. As long as the government is sustained by the majority of the members, it remains in office. The largest 'group' may think that the majority is wrong, but if, in opposing the government, it is only a minority in the division lists, it is an opposition and nothing more.

"Answering the submitted questions: If the Governor-General advised to bring on another election, he would not consult with the opposition; and the fact that the largest group sat on opposition benches would not affect him.

"If the government should resign, the Governor-General would almost certainly ask Mr. Meighen to form an administration, but he would do that, not upon the principle that the leader of the largest 'group' has, as such, any right to priority, but because Mr. Meighen would, under the circumstances, have the best chance of obtaining support in the Commons. Should Mr. Meighen, after being called upon, propose another appeal to the electors, His Excellency would almost certainly give his sanction."

Bagot Constituency Vacant

The federal constituency of Bagot, Quebec, is vacant by reason of the death of J. E. Marcile, who died suddenly November 5. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1898, ranking next after Hon. R. Lemieux. He was a good campaigner, having won over what was a Conservative seat since Confederation. He was unable to get about during the 1925 campaign, but his supporters attended well to details, and the voters did the rest. The prime minister announced the only by-election to be held in advance of the assembling of parliament will be for Bagot, but did not state whether he would be a candidate for the constituency.

ONE-PIECE, UNBREAKABLE, UNSHRINKABLE ROPE HALTER

No. 1. Manila Lariat Rope—The strongest halter ever devised. \$1.25 each.
No. 2. Waterproof CORD—\$1.40 each.
No. 3. Colt or Cow Halter—Medium close laid manila, not waterproofed. For halter-breaking colts has no equal; half-inch manila lariat rope shank applied in ring. \$1.25 each. Less 10¢ each for order of two.
J. LAWSON, MEETING CREEK, Alta.

Live and Dressed Poultry

Chickens, 5½ lbs. and over, 18-20¢; 2-5½ lbs., 15-17¢.
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, 14-15¢; 4-5 lbs., 12-13¢.
Geese, Ducks and Turkeys—Highest Market Price.
3¢ per lb. above prices quoted for Dressed Stock. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 18, 1925

New Leader Needed

When parliament meets on December 10, or shortly after, it will be under conditions unprecedented in Canadian political history. The premier and over half his cabinet will be missing. Eight ministers went down to defeat in the election, while two others are sheltered in the Senate. The Liberal party will face parliament without its leader, without a majority, and without a program. The government simply awaits the decision of the Progressives to decide whether it can carry on or must hand over the reins to Mr. Meighen.

With its leader missing, its front rank shattered and its numbers depleted, the government will be faced with the triumphant high tariff Conservative group. Mr. Meighen, with his leadership now unquestioned, with his stalwarts nearly all in line, and with confidence born of the recent victory, will be in a strong position. The Conservatives are anxious to take over the government and call another election next mid-summer or earlier, believing that they will get a clear and unmistakable mandate to carry out their high tariff policy.

Courageous action and the adoption of a definite liberal program is the only course which will rescue the low tariff forces from the confused position in which they find themselves. The decision of the electors was clearly in favor of a low tariff policy. Time and the fortunes of political warfare have given the Liberal party probably its greatest opportunity to carry out a genuine liberal policy. It has been purged of many of its most influential protectionists, who never had any real place in a Liberal party. The financial and journalistic barons of Montreal threw all their weight against the government and met with a most humiliating defeat at the hands of the electors. The big interests provided the Conservative party with a huge campaign fund which also failed to provide a high tariff majority. Furthermore, on October 29, the electors kindly relieved the Liberal party of its leader and a number of its weakest ministers. Today the Liberal party probably owes less to the financial and commercial barons than ever before, and is in a better position under able and courageous leadership to carry on for the benefit of Canada.

The Liberal party can only carry on the government with practically the unanimous assistance and support of the Progressives. Yet, with a few possible exceptions the Progressive members have no confidence in Mr. Mackenzie King. This lack of confidence is not confined to the Progressives, however. Very few western Liberals, if they at all represent the western spirit, have confidence in the leadership of the premier. Even among the eastern Liberals during the past four years, there has been more criticism of Mr. King's leadership than ever prevailed under the leadership of any other Canadian premier. The defeat of the Liberal party was due in a greater measure to the wavering, vacillating and wobbling course pursued by the premier than to any other single factor. Under such leadership there is little hope for genuine liberalism.

The hope of the low tariff forces in Canada today lies mainly in the selection of a genuine liberal possessed of courage and ability as leader of the Liberal party. Under such leadership, if the Liberal party will pursue clear-cut definite liberal policies, with reasonable adherence to its pre-elec-

tion pledges, it is assured of Progressive support. The Progressives, in the prairie provinces at least, were elected in support of such a policy, and they will be fully in accord with the viewpoint of the prairie electors in assisting the government to carry out such a policy. The door of opportunity seems wide open to the Liberal party. It may either go ahead and administer the affairs of this country for the welfare of the common people, if it possesses the necessary leadership and courage, or if it prefers to be all things to all men it may wander in the wilderness for many years to come.

Making Speedy Recovery

The result of the federal election October 29 was disappointing to some elements and varied interests of the country, but to none was the general indecisive result more disappointing than to the Montreal group which had determined to oust the Mackenzie King ministry and have the new parliament under control of the Patenaude group, with at least 25 members. Alas, the Hon. E. L. Patenaude was himself defeated, and not one lone member elected from the entire province of Quebec to support the original plan. Under these circumstances the Montreal men, who are reported to have invested heavily on their favorite, are quite forsaken. They placed all their hazards on the losing horse, and with his defeat went all their high hopes for control. Neither Arthur Meighen nor Mackenzie King are under any obligations to them. Indeed, it may be the old party leaders will consider they are entirely free to proceed without any special regard for the "Montreal crowd." Why not?

But the sequel to that is quite as interesting. For a few days after the election the Montreal English papers tried in vain to persuade themselves that the high tariff party had won, and insisted the Mackenzie King government should resign and get right out of the way. More recently The Gazette has been weighing the chance of whether the prime minister has not been wooing the Progressives only to get the opportunity to fulfil his previous campaign threat of another election in the event of being short of a majority.

The Montreal Daily Star has quit guessing and arguing about it. "Stop playing politics and get to business" is its admonition. It is all right for the country to enjoy a political "spree" once in a while; it's as good as football, but a luxury not to be indulged in by too big doses.

Mr. Forke and his associates are exhorted to be serious. Every day's unnecessary delay means the loss of thousands of dollars. The country needs stable government. Two days later The Star turns out to defend the King's representative against any who should suggest it was an error for His Excellency to permit Mackenzie King to carry on. Not so, says The Star, Lord Byng is a constitutional governor. He may be relied upon to act with wisdom, courage and resolution. The course of the prime minister may be a legitimate subject of criticism. But let us get on with the day's work. Business men are tired of hearing from and about Ottawa.

Thus is the crisis passing, and with it, let us hope, the ruffled and disappointed feelings of our Montreal friends will become smoothed and soothed by the thought that

it is well to accept the inevitable and wait until the next time.

Taxes or Lottery

The acute stage of the political crisis in France has passed with the acceptance, by Premier Painlevé, of the Socialist proposal for a capital levy. He supported M. Caillaux to the breaking point, and tried in vain to avoid the capital levy by a revenue bill which aimed to tax everything and everybody in France. The proposal to pay the Anglo-Saxon bankers 150 billion francs in three generations was openly challenged, but Painlevé insists it is important to settle with Great Britain and the United States in order to restore confidence. The crisis was brought on by the maturity in December of a large volume of short-date securities, about which the holders were very anxious and unwilling to see the treasury accept new obligations which would rank as preferred claims.

In the distress of the situation a national lottery to meet the extraordinary demands has been proposed by the Republican group of 95 senators. These men are unwilling to consent to a capital levy and casting about for an alternative plan which might appeal to the crowd, hit upon the temporary revival of the lottery. Letters patent were granted by Francis I., in 1539, and later the institution became very popular, being utilized for practical purposes of state. By the decree of 1776 the Military and all other lotteries were merged in the Royal lottery and all private lotteries suppressed. The financial basis of these large lotteries was 5/24ths for expenses and benefit, and 19/24ths for the public who subscribed.

The actual position of France, while serious, is by no means desperate. The crisis is just the culmination of vacillating governments, a lack of continuity in leadership and national policy. In the past five years France has experienced an era of "good times" unexampled in the previous history of the country. The inflation served the end of the tenants and small farmers who have been able to pay off old debts and increase their land holdings. Trade and industry generally prospered and even external trade was good, and now the day of reckoning has arrived.

The intense chauvinism which animated France after the Armistice, led to heavy expenditures on military and naval plans, along with large outlay on reconstruction in the devastated areas. The people were constantly assured that Germany would pay, as was stipulated in the peace terms. While Germany did pay much the sum was far less than was expected.

Huge annual deficits have been a result since 1918, running from 49 billion francs in 1918, to 24 billion in 1922, and five billion in 1924, with the possibility of a balanced budget in 1925. The national debt of France runs into huge figures, but estimated on the basis of gold it may be placed at approximately 21 billion dollars. The external debt amounts to seven billion dollars, owing mostly to Great Britain and the United States. The internal debt, estimated by Senator Clemental at the end of 1924, was about 280 billion francs. With the franc at 120 to the pound sterling, and 25 to the dollar, this amounts to 14 billion dollars, a huge sum it is true. But on the basis of 40 million population the debt per head is about \$520, not an impossible burden to carry.

U.S. Tariff Views

The growth of what is known as the "liberal" viewpoint in the United States is surely not rapid, and is not always confined to economic questions. But it was somewhat of a surprise to read the conclusions of the Chicago Tribune on the Canadian federal general elections. There is nothing new in the word that North America is an economic unit, but it is quite a new experience to have a hitherto sound protectionist exponent make the declaration. The Tribune rightly interprets the signs of the times, the logic of the trade returns, and sees that tariff laws of Congress are not equal to the law of supply and demand for this continent.

For the twelve months ending with September 30, 1925, Canada had a favorable trade balance of over \$300,000,000. Exports being \$1,158,290,739, and imports \$852,623,241. There was a favorable balance of \$175,000,000 in trade with the United Kingdom for the period, which compared with \$241,000,000 the previous twelve months and \$223,000,000 two years previously. But what strikes Americans is that for the same late period quoted Canadian exports to the United States were within \$103,000,000 of imports from that country, as compared with an unfavorable balance, against Canada, of \$121,000,000 and \$208,000,000 for the previous two years, showing the trend of trade to be in Canada's favor, notwithstanding the high tariffs against this country. It is from these returns that the Chicago Tribune gets its inspiration.

Writing in Current History, for October, J. N. Aiken, of the Norfolk Virginian Pilot, sees the really significant tariff development of the day. The northwestern states have come to recognize what the south has seen

ever since the tariff became an issue, that "prices for staple commodities like wheat are not affected by tariff rates in a country producing an export surplus." This found expression in the sixty-eighth Congress in the McNary-Haugen bill, which proposed to create a dumping corporation to sell surplus American wheat abroad, in order that the farmer might share in the protection afforded to labor and industry under the tariff, which the northwest states farmers now see holds down the real purchasing power of the farmer's dollar. The wheel of fortune turns again in the unexpected way it has with prices. Last year, with a world crop below the year's needs, a short crop in Canada and an export surplus in the United States, Canadian prices were higher for futures than Chicago or Minneapolis most of the year; cash wheat on the sample market at Minneapolis bringing 10 to 50 cents premium over future prices. This year with 180,000,000 bushels less wheat produced in the United States and a higher yield in Canada, American futures are up again well above Winnipeg. Thus the American farmer will be in danger of another try at the delusion table through the dumping corporation.

Improved Manitoba Finance

Adding to the creditable record for financial betterment of Manitoba made by the Bracken government, the public accounts given to the public November 4, show a surplus of revenue over all expenditures of \$125,134 for the eight months period ending with April 30, 1925. This follows upon a surplus of \$133,395 for the fiscal period of 12 months ending with August 31, 1924.

Hon. John Bracken has been working to a determined policy of sound finance, upon

which not much has been said by this quiet man of purpose, but which now becomes more evident, in a manner which places Manitoba in the same line with Quebec and Saskatchewan financially.

There are some notable features in the public accounts for this past period. By comparison with 1922 there is a reduction in the average daily expenditure of over \$1,500, which to the over-burdened taxpayer is important. Then the sinking fund for retirement of the bonded debt was at \$3,094,065 on April 30, 1925. It is well to observe also that not only has the day of deficits passed and the day of surpluses arrived, small though they very properly are, but it has been possible to write off large sums for depreciation where it was called for.

All considered, the public accounts of Manitoba are now in a better position than for many years, which means the government may now consider with some freedom what, if any, changes and improvements may be undertaken in the taxation of the province.

In the opinion of Henri Bourassa the retirement of Sir Lomer Gouin, Mr. Mitchell and of Mr. McCrear, "has served only to accentuate the refusal of Liberals in general, and those of Quebec in particular, to sanction a policy of high protection." This does not afford much hope to the Conservatives of breaking the Quebec bloc.

The suggestion of J. S. Woodsworth on what 10 independent members may do at the coming session of parliament, carries with it the plain intimation that every absent member will count heavily on the divisions. Whips may be able to work in relays.



Keeping the Peace

Fools Rush In

Important fluctuations in grain prices always germinate another crop of amateur speculators

By Frank A. Skelhorne

THE dark days are coming; the nights are on the stretch, and the sun is loath to get up in the morning; all symptoms of the approach of Old Man Winter, and with his coming the greatest indoor sport of a certain class of people—watching the grain market.

To repeat an old worn-out phrase, credited to a certain gentleman of high finance, "There is one born every minute," and the crop never fails, so we shall find this winter new, clean faces on the exchange to take the place of those who were nicely trimmed last year.

For the collection of traders grows as winter comes arunning. The farm work for the year is nearly over—on some farms—and Mr. Wheat Grower, having nothing else to do decides to come into town and see what those grain brokers, commission men and others of the same profession are doing to the price of the commodity he produced, in perspiration and strong language, during the past growing season.

Also he decides to take a crack at the game himself. Seeing that he planted it, worked over it, nursed it, cussed the weather for it, cut it, stooked, threshed, hauled and sold it, he imagines that he should have a pretty good idea of what the market is going to do to it. Probably it will act in such a manner as to bring him in a few hundred, or a thousand dollars or so, over and above what the grain company paid him for his trouble in producing it.

So he comes to town and goes up to the exchange; looks wise, listens to the click of the telegraph key, the clacking tongues of other traders, and watches in silent fascination the white chalk figures the operator marks up on the blackboard, and imagines it ought to be easy to beat the game; anyway he decides to try it.

Now here is a strange and a remarkable thing. What has wheat raising got to do with a bunch of figures? Where is the kinship between the golden red of a bushel of No. 1 Northern and white marks on a black background? Mr. Wheat Grower raises wheat; the grain exchange deals in figures and figures only.

The one thing he thinks he sees is the price going up, so he decides to buy and puts up a margin to protect his purchase, then sits back in ecstatic contemplation of how he is going to spend his winnings; probably in California.

So the game goes on quite merrily; sometimes for, but mostly against the wheat raiser who has changed his name to wheat trader.

For anyone can make money on a rising, or bull market, as it is technically called. All that it is necessary to do is to buy it and sit still until a profit is shown, but the mechanics of a bear, or falling market, is beyond him.

A certain gentleman, operating in Chicago and broadcasting information relative to the ups and downs of grain prices, succinctly states at the top of his letter heads that, "The average man is a fool to speculate." But the advice is seldom heeded, for there is something in the psychology of watching the board that is hypnotic in its effects upon that class of individual who wants something for nothing.

Wheat trading is a profession and it cannot be learned in a few days, or weeks, or months for that matter. The mere effort of sitting before the board for three hours and three quarters every day and watching pretty figures is not going to make a trader out of anyone. The science of price forecasting—and that is what it really is—occupies the best brains of the country to the utter exclusion of everything else.

Roger Babson has done a remarkable work along these lines, and he seldom,

if ever, attempts to forecast commodity prices, being content to review business conditions over the whole country. The Pickel Brothers, of Chicago, have broken new ground in this science by showing, through charts, the rise and fall of grain prices, and explaining that what has happened before when certain formations appeared on their graphs, is likely to happen again.

This is being written, not as a warning to those who will speculate this winter, but to those who only contemplate doing so. The average farmer, or any other business man for that matter, who has not made a study of the rise and fall of prices, and knows not the underlying conditions for the up and down trends, had better leave the game

session, but there it is; the market is nine times out of ten.

It is easy to reason out why he is more often wrong than right. Suppose that the action during the first half hour showed an advance, as outlined above. At nine o'clock he buys at \$1.25. Nine-thirty he is three cents out. Surely he has made a mistake. The market is dropping, not rising. Ten o'clock \$1.21½ appears on the board; he is sure now he is wrong, so he decides either to reverse his decision and sell short or take his loss. No matter what he does he loses.

Such is the hypnotic influence of watching the board. The average man is so constituted that he

might be, and trading accordingly, is consistently wrong. It takes the iron-nerved, phlegmatic individual to stand immobile and immovable when the market is going against him, and the majority of traders are anything but this type, being principally of the nervous variety who are fond of excitement, playing the game for the thrills, hoping also to make a little. They get the thrills alright, especially in a market such as prevailed for 21 days last March. One or two went to the asylum and many others to the nerve specialists.

The trader who has a plan of campaign and sticks to it usually breaks even. This type makes the 3 per cent. I spoke of a while back. No matter how far the price may break, it usually comes back again, to a high or a higher level than the one the drop started from, and he either gets out with a whole skin or rides it up for a profit. He has to have a long pocket book, however.

Personally, I never met but one of the 2 per cent. who make money, and I have talked with hundreds. This man I speak of is a wizard. In the first place he is a student of prices, and he is in the grain business. Before he makes a trade he knows the reason why, for the trade. Second, he is a trader, that is, he does not get rattled, no matter what happens, and he has the patience of the oriental. If it does not do within a certain time what he figured it should he gets out and waits until it makes motions to do the right thing. He never allows the board to hypnotize him, so he keeps a long, long way off. He makes a chart of the daily movements and when certain formations come up, he knows the market should act in a similar manner as it did the last time the same formation appeared, and acts accordingly. He is right nine times out of ten, and is getting wealthy at the game. But, as I stated before, he is a wizard, because his mentality is such that he can so adapt himself to either the scientific study of prices or of trading, which is a very rare faculty indeed.

But Mr. Wheat Grower turned trader knows neither how to trade or what the laws are behind prices. He guesses most of the time or relies upon another guesser for the rest. In either case disaster will result, for though he can, and does, take profits occasionally, the losses in the end far outweigh them.

About 66 2/3 of all traders are consistent bulls, or believe the market is going up; the balance, or 33 1/3 are bears, believing the market is going down. Now you cannot buy 5,000 bushels of May wheat without someone selling it to you. You are bullish, the fellow who sells it is bearish. A moment's reflection will convince anyone that in a market town where two out of every three are bullish, the price automatically advances because sufficient bears cannot be found to sell at any set level; they want to sell higher, so Mr. Bull pays higher for the privilege. Repeat this performance a few thousand times and you have a bull or rising market, but resistance all along the way up, as Mr. Bull also turns bearish when he wants to sell and take his profits. Bull markets, as a rule, run twice as long as bear markets; that is to say the market will drop twice as fast as it advances. The time element is a big factor, but little understood by the average trader. Reverse the foregoing and you have the bears in control and prices are depressed.

It is a remarkable thing to study the

Continued on Page 28



Watching the blackboard and coming under its irresistible hypnotism ruins some amateur speculators who might otherwise escape with lighter losses

alone, for there are too many technicalities in the profession of trading, irrespective of the risk, for them to ever hope of making money at it.

Do not run away with the idea that the cards are stacked; for there is nothing to this. Even the big fellows who have followed the market for years and know every little rule relative to the science of speculation, sometimes get burned to a crisp; and if they, with their knowledge, are not always successful, what chance has the tyro?

As a matter of fact the average is as follows: Out of every 100 speculators who enter the market, 95 per cent. lose; 3 per cent. break even; and 2 per cent. make money. A small calculation shows that the 2-per-centers make all the money the 95 per cent. lose, less the commissions paid to the brokers who handle the business.

Truly then the average man, knowing the odds against him, is a fool to speculate.

If the market would behave in an orderly instead of a disorderly manner it would be easier; but the market is always right, no matter what it does.

Take the following as an example. At the opening the market for May wheat might be quoted at \$1.23½ to \$1.24. At 9 a.m., \$1.25; 9.30, \$1.22; 10 o'clock, \$1.21½; 10.30, \$1.23½; 12.15 p.m., close of the day, \$1.27. It would puzzle a class of mathematicians to figure what really happened during this

cannot bear to see a loss staring him in the face without either reversing or getting out.

On the other hand, if he made his commitment at nine o'clock, confident that he was right, and went away, far, far away from the hypnosis of white chalk on a black background, he would have a profit at the close. Watching the blackboard is the greatest sinner in the debit column of traders' accounts.

The man trading from a country point and phoning or telegraphing his orders has a better chance to break even at least than his brother trader who thinks the exchange is the place to operate from. He has less worry, for one thing, and his imagination is resting easily.

The imaginative factor is the direct cause of all losses, for it works overtime, no matter whether the market is going for or against. On the upward arc it sees the price going higher; and on the downward path still lower, and no matter which side of the market the trader is on, he sticks and sticks to his position until he is finally stuck so tight that he cannot move without taking a loss. This is the long-pull trader and not the scalper I mentioned before.

The greatest obstacle to successful trading is a lack of plan. The market can do, and does, some funny stunts, very disturbing to the nerve centres of the trader. The man merely guessing that it is going up or down, as the case

Making Pork from Alfalfa

ON May 30, 1924, the writer drilled a little less than an acre and a half of alfalfa in rows 24 inches apart for hog pasture. The seed was Minnesota-grown Grimm, several years old. As all our farm is now inoculated for alfalfa, treatment of the seed was omitted.

The alfalfa was mixed with cracked wheat in the proportion of one to two and the mixture seeded through every fourth run of a grain drill, set as to sow three or four pecks of wheat. As the drill was old we would not say that this would be right for a new one, but we estimated that we got about four or five pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. Even at 35 cents a pound this would cost only about a dollar and a half an acre for seed.

To block the runs not to be used a piece of beaver board or millboard may be fitted in the bottom of the drill box and holes cut for the cups through which it is desired the mixture should feed.

Bad Year for Grass Catches

Extreme drought that year lasted until July 14, and what with this, aggravated by grasshoppers and possibly cutworms, a very ragged stand was obtained. This was unusual. We nearly always get good catches of alfalfa, even when it is too dry to get a catch of grass or sweet clover. Also, during the past two years we have had a good many seedings of grasses cleaned off by hoppers when alfalfa and sweet clover escaped them. However, when sufficiently plentiful and hungry they appear to attack anything.

On July 16, just after the first good rain, a further area of one and a third acres was seeded in the same way. As a general thing such late seedings of alfalfa do not do so well as early ones, but in this case the exception applied because germination was prompt and the ensuing weather put a quietus on grasshoppers for the remainder of the season.

The July-seeded area went into the winter with fully an 80-per-cent. stand, while the May seeding had no more than a 25-per-cent. stand, if that.

Withstood Spring Cultivation

The whole area was scuffled once or twice the first summer but not enough to prevent some grass and weeds growing. In the spring, when we could get around to it, the whole piece was spring-toothed rather deeply with the two-inch diamond-pointed teeth straddling the drills, none having been removed. This, of course, made the ground look pretty black, but despite the fact that the alfalfa plants of 1924 were not so deeply rooted as they usually would be, the teeth slipped around the crowns and not five per cent. of them were torn out. Grass and weeds were decidedly set back. Once or twice afterwards the spaces were gone through with a one-horse scuffer.

Let us emphasize that the test was not a fair one to the crop, seeing that in only one other year (1922) out of the past ten, would we have expected difficulty in getting a good stand.

In early spring 10 weanling pigs had the run of the pasture for a while, but later had to be shut off it until the paddock was fenced on June 23. Meantime a few rods of mixed oats and winter rye were drilled where the alfalfa was poorest. From June 23 the 10 shoats, as well as three big sows, had the run of the pasture until July 10, when two of the sows were shipped.

The Stock Used

The shoats were of two litters, seven pigs having been farrowed March 9 and weaned April 25, averaging 38½ pounds at 47 days. The three other pigs were farrowed March 23 and weaned May 12, averaging 29 1-3 pounds at 50 days old. The dam of these was altogether too fat and an indifferent mother anyway. All the pigs were well weaned and kept growing thriftily on skim-milk, kitchen slop and chop, with a

The experience of W. D. Albright in the Grande Prairie district of Alberta

little green-stuff until turned to pasture on June 23. Thenceforward, until finishing, their feed consisted largely of alfalfa, supplemented by raw potatoes, some skim-milk and swill, and a very few light-weight mustered oats purchased at 15 cents a bushel and fed soaked. The herdsmen estimated that during nearly two months the grain ration for these 10 pigs amounted to only 270 pounds of these poor oats to the whole bunch.

On August 13, at a local fair in quite stiff competition, three of these pigs won first prize for pen of three bacon hogs and another won first prize for Yorkshire sow under six months. These four had a little chop for a couple of weeks prior to the fair.

The fattening feed of the 10 shoats and the feed of the remaining brood sow (which, after farrowing in July, was fattened and shipped in September) was computed by the herdsmen at: 602 pounds 15-cent oats (chopped). 880 pounds hullless oat chop. 200 pounds barley chop (fed at the last).

Other than milk, mineral mixture and pasture, the total consumption from

4 Selects,	823 pounds at 13.03½c	\$107.27
1 Thick smooth,	203 pounds at 11.85c	24.05
2 Shops,	300 pounds at 10.85c	32.55
		\$163.87

June 23 forward, including the sow's ration from July to September, was estimated roughly to be: 480 pounds old potatoes. 270 pounds 15-cent oats (soaked). 602 pounds 15-cent oats (chopped). 880 pounds hullless oat chop. 200 pounds barley chop.

Before the pigs at all times was a mixture of: Slack coal 185 pounds. Salt 8 pounds. Slacked lime 5 pounds. Sulphur 2 pounds. Making up 200 pounds.

The 13 head ate nearly all of this lot. We consider it an important element of the ration.

With the exception of one pig the senior litter were up to weight by the middle of September, but the prize-winning gilt was held back as a breeding prospect and one of the younger litter substituted for her in the load.

Seven pigs were shipped September 19, when the older litter was 194 days

—practically six and a half months—of age. The returns as reported from Edmonton, September 22, were as follows:

621 pounds at 11.75c	\$72.97
The total for both shipments was:	
1,947 pounds, selling for	\$236.84
Less shipping expenses	\$19.47
Less condemnation insurance 1.18	
	20.65
Net proceeds	\$216.19

Mathematically considered, these 10 pigs averaged 197 days of age at shipping dates and weighed 194.7 pounds apiece, taking Edmonton weights as the basis of reckoning. This represents practically a pound per day per pig, not deducting birth weights. On a basis of final farm weights the showing would be a trifle better. The net proceeds were \$21.62 per hog, not counting the prize money.

The figures of meal consumption are approximate—not absolute.

The three brood sows (two marketed in July and one in September) weighed 1,410 pounds in Edmonton and netted \$109.06, which is an average of \$36.35 apiece.

Unfortunately, we cannot present a balance sheet, since records were not kept with such end in view, the venture being a personal one. It is clear, however, that the pigs did well, considering the small amount of grain consumed, and that alfalfa must have yielded a good return in pork production.

The pigs stretched out pretty rapidly on the pasture, potatoes and milk, with next to no grain at all and that little of very inferior quality. It is true they trained down somewhat during this time, and had they not been well started and thrifty to begin with they might have become too lean. As it was, they did not become emaciated but grew good muscular frames, which afterwards on heavier feeds, finished to advantage in good time. One requires to use judgment in this matter or he may be sadly disappointed.

The pigs were fed by a young Scotch stockman, from whose notes this article is largely compiled, and who observes as follows concerning the pasture:

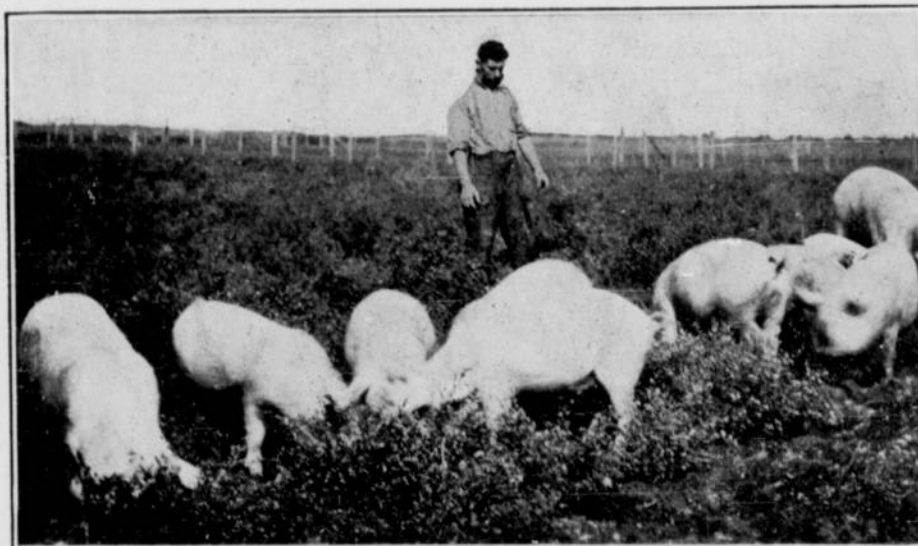
Might Have Been Stocked Heavier

"To start with, the pigs were keen on the alfalfa, but later, as it grew ahead of them and became coarser, they turned their attention to the oats and rye. Had enough pigs been on the alfalfa to keep it always at a young stage of growth I doubt if they would have chosen to substitute the oats for the alfalfa."

I noticed, myself, that they continued up to the last to eat the alfalfa extensively but rather favored the thin portion of the field, which, being nearer their pens, had been kept more closely cropped and was therefore more tender. The more remote portion podded extensively, and from seed yields obtained in 1925 off other areas I feel sure we could have threshed one or two bushels of seed at the end of the season. Cutting, however, was overlooked until the binder was stored and the seed stalks were accordingly left for winter protection.

Though the hogs wore no rings and rooted more or less they tore out very few, if any, of the alfalfa plants, and the stand looks as if it might be good for years. It has this big advantage over rape. Also, it is earlier and does not irritate the skin as rape is liable to do.

For hog pasture and for seed production I like alfalfa in rows. For hay we sow it broadcast.



These are the pigs whose record on alfalfa pasture is described by Mr. Albright in the accompanying article. In this lot are the three pigs which took first place as a pen of bacon hogs at the Lake Saskatoon Show. Photo taken at the end of August.

1925 with the British Farmer

Grain crops turn out heavier than early estimates predicted—Statistics show arable acreage still decreasing—Good prices recorded for breeding sheep

AS a result of the unusually hot, dry midsummer weather, the cereal crops ceased to grow early in July and passed quickly to maturity, while, very frequently, the straw was quite short. If some few hilly regions are excepted, the harvest, which began, in the Thames valley, in mid-July, was over in the southern half of Britain by the middle of August. About that time the weather became broken by intermittent rain, and the later gathering of the crops was much delayed in northern England and in Scotland. Even in mid-October crops of oats were still standing in the "shocks" in Scottish fields. This illustrates the range of agricultural conditions which exists in so comparatively small a country as Britain, where the grain harvest, from south to north, has been spread over three months.

Two months ago there was a general opinion among farmers that the cereal crop returns were bound to be disappointing and below the average. Straw yields are certainly light, but from the latest revised and authoritative estimates it is evident that grain yields are better than were expected. Wheat is threshing out well, and the average return is estimated at about four to four and a half quarters per acre, which is a bushel over the average. The price, however, is not encouraging for producers, and is at present no more than 45s (\$11) a quarter. Winter barley and

oats are usually good, plump grain. The barley crop is very sensitive to weather conditions, and spring barleys vary much in quality, inferior and discolored samples being frequent. The amount which is good enough for malting is but small, and this is disappointing to growers, since in a good season the production of malting barley pays much better than wheat growing. The oat crop of the country is a trifle above the average in yield.

Potato crops improved much in early autumn, and the yield for the whole country is expected to reach six tons per acre, which is about the average. For this crop, too, current prices are unsatisfactory and considerably below those of the last two seasons. Farmers are receiving only £6 per ton (\$30) for the best kinds. The turnip crop will certainly be a light one, but mangolds are more satisfactory, and average yields are near 20 tons per acre. Beet growers have reason to be satisfied with the present season's results, for, in the eastern counties, crops of 20 tons per acre would appear to be frequent. Lifting is in active progress, and growers will this season receive 60s (\$15) per ton for their beets. On the experience of a number of farmers, expenses of cultivation for the crop need not exceed £20 per acre, so that there is every reason to anticipate another large extension of the beet area next

Continued on Page 9

Continued from Page 8

year. Six large factories, mainly in the eastern Midlands, are now complete and ready to deal with this season's crops, the minister of agriculture having formally opened the latest, at Ely, in Cambridgeshire, on October 15. It is believed that from six to ten additional sugar factories will have been completed in time to deal with the crop of 1926.

Arable Acreage Decreasing

The agricultural statistics, lately issued, show that in England and Wales there are, this year, just 25½ million acres under all crops and grass, of which 15 million acres, or about 63 per cent., are under permanent grass, the remainder being arable. There are, in addition, some five million acres described as "rough grazing."

For the sixth year in succession there is a reduction in the area of arable land, the decline this year amounting to some 250,000 acres, with a nearly corresponding increase in the permanent grass area. The cereal crops area of England and Wales is nearly 4½ million acres, oats having the largest acreage (1,900,000) of the three. The wheat area (1,499,000 acres) continues to contract, and is less by nearly 50,000 acres than last year, in spite of the fairly satisfactory prices for the 1924 crop. The area this year is the smallest since 1904.

Turning to livestock, the figures relating to cattle and sheep are particularly satisfactory. The total of cattle in England and Wales is 6,163,000, or 270,000 more than in 1924. Dairy cows have increased by nearly 40,000 in the past season, and there are now well over 2,000,000. Cattle under one year old have increased by 52,000, and now number 1½ millions, which is considerably above the pre-war average.

Sheep values have shown a downward tendency this year, but flockmasters have had two or three excellent successive seasons and cannot yet complain. The total number of sheep recorded has increased by well over a million since last year, and there are now just about 16,000,000 sheep in England and Wales, and flocks are within measurable distance of pre-war levels. The number of breeding ewes is nearly 6½ millions, an increase of 400,000 in the year.

The total number of hogs in England and Wales is returned as 2,645,000, there having been a decline of some 600,000 from the record numbers of 1923-4. This reduction was undoubtedly caused by a slump in values, which began in 1923. Prices for bacon hogs, as well as for porkers, have again tended upwards for several months past, and since hogs can be increased readily at will, members will doubtless expand under the more encouraging conditions.

Motive Power Hurts Horse Business

Horses used on farms show a decline of over 68,000 from last year, and number altogether but 1,164,000. The reduction is mainly among unbroken horses, and the number of foals bred this season is but 40 per cent. of the number bred in 1914. This is due to the poor prices for horses in the past few years, but happily prices are now once more showing an upward tendency.

The statistics relating to the agriculture of Scotland are issued separately. In that country there are just 4½ million acres under all crops and grass, of which, however, the large proportion of 3,236,000 acres is arable, and no more than 1,470,000 acres covered with permanent grass. The arable area declined by nearly 38,000 acres in 1924-5. Oats, the most important cereal, covered 932,000 acres, barley 150,000 acres and wheat less than 50,000 acres. Turnips and swedes were grown on 400,000 acres, but mangolds on only 1,200 acres.

Sheep are by far the most important livestock of Scotland, numbering over seven millions, or nearly six times the total of cattle in the country. Dairy cows number about 400,000 and horses on farms about 185,000. Hogs do not flourish in the damp, cold climate of Scotland, and the total number recorded is only 163,000.

British farmers continue to lay arable land down to grass, but the result does not always rid them of their trou-

bles. Graziers, for instance, insist that the past year has been disastrous for them. If their statements are accepted that they paid, last spring, 60s (\$15) per live cwt. for their store cattle, that these cattle made no progress during the dry period of June and July and are now selling out at 54s (\$13.05) per live cwt., fat or half-fat, after receiving a considerable amount of artificial feeding, their contention would appear to be justified. Sheep have for some seasons formed the most stable branch of the British agricultural industry, but at the recent great sheep sales, which always occur in number during August and September, prices for stores have been from 10s to 20s (\$2.05 to \$5.00) per head below those of 1923 and 1924.

It is apparent, however, that sheep-breeders still have confidence in the future and the demand for rams, of nearly all breeds, was a noteworthy feature at the sales.

Some interesting sales of pedigree cattle may also be mentioned. The usual autumn sales of Scottish Shorthorns opened on October 13, at Collynie, Aberdeenshire, the famous farm of the late William Duthie, known all over the world as a leading Shorthorn breeder. The farm and herd are now the property of Mr. Duthie-Webster, nephew of the late Mr. Duthie. At the sale of 27 bull calves were sold at an average price of just under £224 each, the top price being £1,417 10s, for a red roan bull calf, Collynie King Edward, which was bought for an Australian breeder. A day later a sale of 10 bull calves and 11 heifers took place on J. Durno's near-by farm of Uppermill. An average price of £72 each was realized, £231 being the highest figure, paid for a red heifer calf.

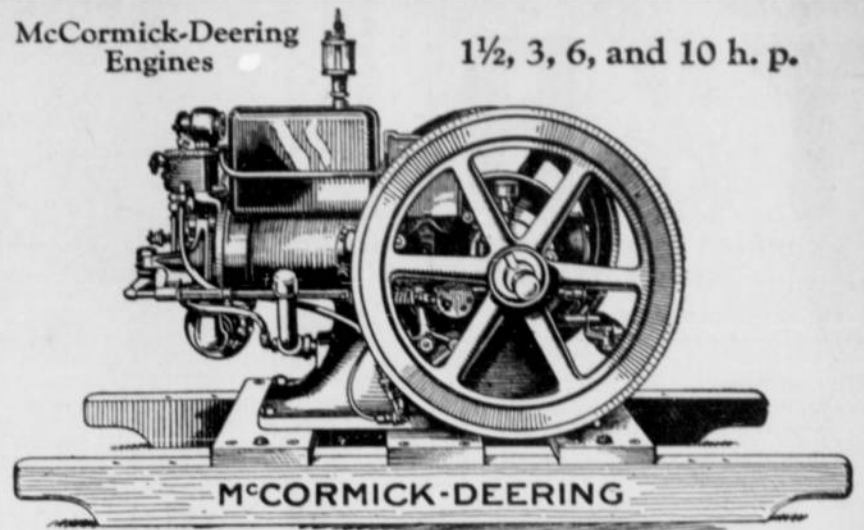
Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign

Responsible authorities in Britain are alive to the importance of doing all that is possible towards stamping out tuberculosis in cattle, but until September 1 of the present year no legal enactment dealing with the matter had been in existence. As from the above date, however, an order of the ministry of agriculture, in conjunction with the ministry of health, prohibits the use, for the production of milk, of any cow giving milk infested with tubercle bacilli, or is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or tuberculosis with emaciation. The order compels the slaughter of all such animals, and compensation to the extent of three-fourths of the value will be paid for cows slaughtered in an early stage of the disease and one-fourth of the value when the disease is advanced. Owing to the steady increase in the numbers of dairy cows in the country the slaughtering that will be necessary is not expected to cause inconvenience by appreciably reducing the milk supply. Costs of the campaign have been estimated at some £600,000 per year at the outset.

Dairy farmers have lately completed their annual wrangle with the wholesale milk distributors in London and other cities as to the contract prices which farmers shall receive for their milk during the year which began on October 1 last. The distributors are exceedingly well organized, but the increasing strength of the National Farmers' Union has enabled the milk producers to obtain tolerably fair prices, viz.: 1s 5d (34c) per gallon (delivered at a London station) during October to March inclusive; 1s 4d (32c) for the months of April and September and 1s (25c) for the four summer months. The result is notable in that, for the first time, the year has been divided into three "price periods," instead of merely into "winter" and "summer" periods of six months each. In the past the fact that only the "summer" price of 1s a gallon was payable for milk produced in April and September, when feeding conditions are difficult and considerable amounts of artificial food are given, was always a grievance with farmers. It is testimony to the strength and diplomacy of the Farmers' Union that the wholesalers have at last been made to realize the position. —Walter Biffer, October 20, 1925.

McCormick-Deering Engines

1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p.



Power for Grinding, Shelling and a Hundred Other Jobs!

THE McCormick-Deering Engine is built for successful operation on all jobs under all conditions. All sizes have removable cylinder, replaceable main bearings, enclosed crankcase, high-tension magneto, throttle governor, and simple, efficient fuel mixer. There is ample provision for cooling. Working parts are protected from dust and sand. All worn parts can be replaced at moderate cost. Altogether, the McCormick-Deering is the ideal engine for the man who wants dependable, efficient long-lived power.

The horse-power range gives you a choice of power for grinding and shelling, and for running the washing machine, cream separator, churn, lighting plant, water pump, etc.

You will find there is practically no limit to the usefulness of your McCormick-Deering Engine. The local McCormick-Deering agent will demonstrate.

VESSOT GRINDERS

Vessot Feed Grinders are built [in 9 sizes—6½" to 15" plates] by a group of French craftsmen in a factory on the banks of a small stream near Joliet, P. Q. These men have been building high-grade grinders for years; they are devoting their lives to doing this one thing exceedingly well. Their painstaking care and their canny choice of materials make the Vessot Grinder stand out prominently as the best the market affords.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of Canada, Ltd.

HAMILTON CANADA

Western Branches—Brandon, Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta.
Estevan, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Sask.

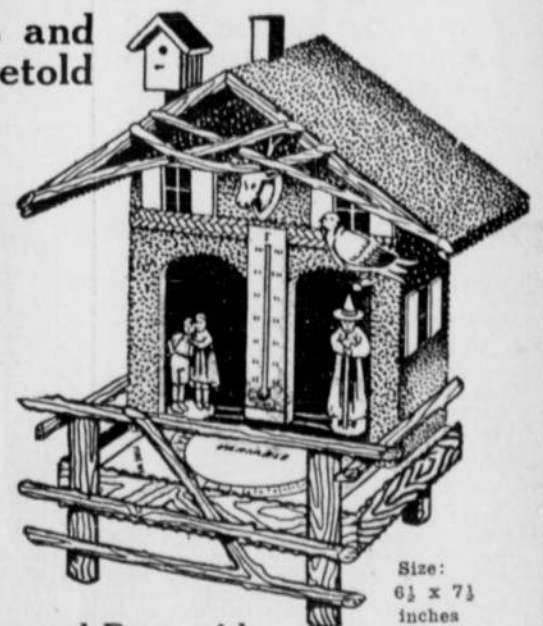
Eastern Branches—Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

McCORMICK-DEERING ENGINES & VESSOT GRINDERS

Winter's Storms and Mild Weather foretold

BY THE WEATHER PROPHET

Foretells weather 8 to 24 hours in advance. Not a toy but scientifically constructed—works automatically. Attractive, reliable, durable. Made doubly interesting by little figures of Hansel and Gretel, and the Witch, who come in and out to tell you what the weather will be. Ornamental and useful. Plan your work, picnics and outdoor activities accordingly.



Size:
6½ x 7½
inches

Free and Postpaid

We will send you the Weather Prophet FREE AND POSTPAID if you simply send us one new or renewal subscription to The Guide. We will accept either your own or a neighbor's subscription on this offer. Bear in mind that our regular rates are \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years and \$3.00 for five years (note the saving).

Don't miss this opportunity to obtain FREE OF COST this attractive gift, along with Western Canada's leading farm journal. Send in your order TODAY.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SILVER FOXES COLPITTS' SILVER FOXES have been developed through many years of selective breeding and are notably distinctive and easily first. Write us for full information re the Fox Industry and our Prices.
COLPITTS BROS., 1588 CALGARY, ALTA. (Largest Breeders of Registered Silver Foxes in the World)

Smoke

T & B

Genuine Virginia blended
for particular smokers



When a Valet
Auto-Strop
blade gets
dull - you
strop it in
ten seconds

**Valet
Auto-Strop
Razor**
—Sharpens itself

\$5. up to \$25;
Other Models at Lower Prices

If Ruptured Try This Free

Apply it to Any Rupture, Old or
Recent, Large or Small and You
are on the Road that Has
Convinced Thousands

Sent Free to Prove This

Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 416E Main St., Adams, N.Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support or truss or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such dangers from a small and innocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table? A host of men and women are daily running such risk just because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has aided in the cure of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once, using the coupon below.

Free For Rupture

W. S. Rice, Inc.,
416E Main St., Adams, N.Y.

You may send me, entirely free, a
Sample Treatment of your stimulating
application for Rupture.

Name

Address

Province



James E. Moscrip sends The Guide this picture of the first repair work done on his farm at Major, Sask. Since that time a commodious and well-equipped shop has taken the dread out of the job of machinery repairing.

The Time and Place for Repairs

The forehanded farmer finds a multiplicity of repair jobs for winter days

By I. W. Dickerson

NOW that the crop season is finished, and all the crops and livestock and machinery are properly sheltered, there is time available to look ahead to the next year's activities, to make the necessary plans as to what shall be done, and to put the farm equipment in proper shape to do first-class work. Besides the time and inclination, it will be necessary to have a few tools and a suitable place to do the work.

Many farmers seem to think that it is necessary to have a special repair shop properly equipped, before any machinery repairing and overhauling can be attempted. Such a special building is very desirable where much repair work is to be done, as it will simplify and expedite the work a good deal, but it is not at all a necessity. An old shed can be used, the car can be backed under a shed and the garage used, a vacant stall in the stable, and so on. The important things are to have an open space with a good concrete, or wood, or even a hard dirt floor, a place where a work bench can be fastened up, and a chance to put up a stove to keep the room warm enough to be fairly comfortable. If care is taken to keep all trash and shavings away from the stove and only a moderate fire is used during the day, and allowed to go out before night, there will be very little fire risk from the use of a stove. Another very desirable feature is to have a door wide enough so that a machine can be run in and the doors closed, although this can be dispensed with if absolutely necessary.

Lighting Important

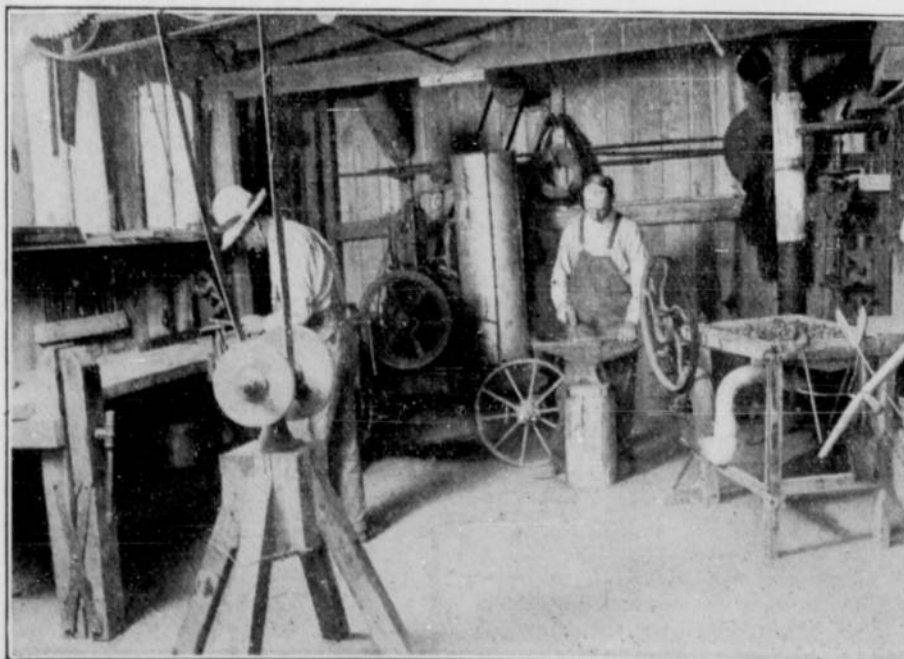
Plenty of light is desirable also, especially over the work bench where the more particular work is to be done. If artificial light is available, this, with an extension cord for getting the light in out-of-the-way places will

solve the problem nicely. If sunlight must be depended on, it will make a great difference in the light if the walls and ceiling are painted white or whitewashed. Often a large sheet of white cardboard set where the sun will strike it, will make quite a difference in the light around a machine. A good flashlight is often a great time saver when working under a car or tractor, or in some other poorly-lighted place, and one can afford to use up several batteries where the light will expedite the work.

A few tools will be required for the repair work, such as claw hammer, machine hammer, files, hand saw, rip saw, brace and wood bits and metal drills, monkey wrench, S-wrenches, pliers, pipe wrench, cold chisels, wood chisels, glass cutter, square, scratch awl, large and small screw drivers, centre punch, nail sets, punches, leather punch, draw knife, planes, hack saw, vise, soldering copper, tin snips, and so on. Space will not permit of discussing these in detail, but any carpenter or hardware man can advise as to the proper size to get, if he knows about the work to be done. It pays to get nothing but good tools, since most of these will last almost a lifetime with the amount of use the average farmer will give them, and good tools are much more easily kept in shape and will do much better work than cheap tools. It may seem that I have named over a rather full list of tools, but there is not one of them but what will be needed hundreds of times every year on every properly operated farm, even if no systematic repair work is attempted.

Wide Range of Repair Work

And where a place and the tools are available, what a world of unexpected repair jobs will show up. Here the binder needs a new reel arm and a slat and canvas slats and new straps, here a three-horse evener is wanted for



When it comes to keeping implements in tune—three choices: first, as at the top of the page, outdoors, in dark barn, or cold granary, or bring the tools into the kitchen—the wife's workshop; second, as in this picture; third, wait till summer when the implement ought to be in the field.

Your dog's good nature
depends on his health

Keep him bright, eager, companionable—keep him healthy. At every drug store and pet shop you can obtain the famous

GLOVER'S

Imperial Dog Medicines

Write to-day for FREE
Dog Book.



H. CLAY GLOVER CO. Inc.,
Dept. 14 119-121 Fifth Ave.,
New York, U.S.A. 10

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.

W. F. YOUNG Inc., 135 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

LUMP JAW For 25 years the successful Lump Jaw cure. FLEMING'S LUMP JAW REMEDY, \$2.50 a bottle Postpaid or at your dealers. Money back if it fails. Send 10c. for New Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Describes Lump Jaw fully and other cattle ailments. **FLEMING BROS. 418 Wellington W. TORONTO**

FOXES

ALASKAN BLUES and SILVERS

High Quality—Low Prices

Special Offer to Breeder-Agents

FREE BOOKLET—Kennel Plans

6 Bank Ref. 25-year Period.

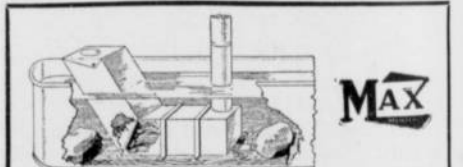
Clary Bros. Fox Farms

"One of World's Largest"

SEATTLE, U. S. A.

(Member Chamber of Commerce)

Deliveries from Seattle Ranch



Submarine Tank Heater

Made from finest quality heavy-gauge material, all the seams being thoroughly welded. The grate is removable and we supply two lengths of 5-inch galvanized pipe and coal rake.

Very moderate in price. Ask your dealer, or write to

Western Steel Products Limited

(Amalgamated with The Metallic Roofing Co. Ltd.)

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA, SASKATOON.

PORT ARTHUR, VANCOUVER

Maple Leaf Cross-Cut Saws

Maple Leaf Saws are properly tempered and will hold the "set." They run free and easy and cut fast.

Men who use them know how fast they cut and how little effort it takes.

The razor steel from which they are made holds the set so long that considerable time is saved in setting.

By purchasing Maple Leaf Saws you get the result of fifty years' saw-making experience.

Manufactured and Guaranteed by

Shurly-Dietrich Co. Ltd.

GALT.

ONTARIO

CHICKADEE

YEAST FOOD
for POULTRY

Rich in Vitamines
Makes Poultry
Healthier and
More Productive



1½ lb Cans - \$1.00
Delivered anywhere in Canada
12½ lb Cans - \$5.00
Express Charges Collect
BOOKLET FREE
E.W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

BOOKLET
FREE

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That
Golden June Shade Which
Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets

all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que.

Edge-Holding Saws
Fast-Easy-Cutting

SIMONDS SAWS

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LTD.
MONTREAL
TORONTO
VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B.

Come to VANCOUVER Stay at
HOTEL HUDSON
773 SEYMOUR STREET
(Half Block Hudson's Bay)
Fireproof, Central, Quiet. All Outside
Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water. Shower Baths
Rates from \$1.00 Single. \$6.00 Weekly.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion
Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

CREAM WANTED

Make the old quarter-section produce more CASH. The Dairy Cow is your gilt-edged security! Keep producing and shipping cream to any of our 27 Creameries.

POULTRY EGGS
(Live or Dressed) DAIRY BUTTER

Purchased at our Cold Storage Plants
Melfort N. Battleford Weyburn
Melville Regina Winnipeg
Moose Jaw Saskatoon Yorkton
Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed
SHIP TO THE NEAREST—SAVE EXPRESS

Manitoba Shippers send
to Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

CO-OPERATIVE
CREAMERIES LTD.

REGINA SASK.



the manure spreader, the mower needs three or four new sections, a pair of hames have the rings worn through, and another pair have worn through the iron strap at the bottom, a neckyoke has lost a ferrule and started to split, a ladder round has cracked and threatens to break under the first heavy weight, the hay rack needs a new rail, a milk can has struck a nail too hard and started a leak, the cream separator needs taking apart and cleaning and adjusting, the pump plunger needs a new leather, the rocking chair has a loose rocker, the boy needs some new rabbit traps, and so on. Such work is sort of cumulative, the more one does and learns, the more one finds to do; but it all means saving time, saving equipment, and saving money. Each farmer must be his own judge as to how far he should go in his repair and overhauling work. Some do only the most simple work, such as can be done with saw and hammer and nails, with the occasional help of a piece of haywire; others do most of the repairing and overhauling which does not call for forge and blacksmith work, this being probably the most practical method, since it does not call for any elaborate equipment or any particular skill in shaping and forging metals, and still this does away with the necessity of taking much large equipment to the blacksmith shop; while still others do all the simpler forging and welding work, even going so far as to sharpen and repoint plows and shoe their own horses. This may be alright for those with a special bent that way, but is probably not practical for the average man on the farm, even if he had the time.

Life of Sheet-Steel Roofs

The question is asked us so frequently as to the probable life of a galvanized sheet steel roof that the following results from a questionnaire put out by a commercial organization to some 1,230 farm owners may be of interest. Of these owners 301 had been using the roofs from one to five years, 278 from five to 10 years, 536 from 10 to 20 years, 99 from 20 to 30 years, five over 30 years, five over 35 years, two over 36 years, three over 38 years, and one over 43 years. All but 15 of these owners pronounced their roofs as satisfactory.

The things that shorten the life of the galvanized steel roof are allowing leaves and chaff to collect and lie on the roof, especially where hay or stover is blown into the building; overhanging limbs of trees, especially walnuts and oaks; rusting through from below where excessive moisture collects due to poor stable ventilation; whipping by the wind where the roof is not laid on tight sheathing; and salt water or acid fumes.

Ether With Gas for Starting

Q.—How much ether would you mix with one gallon of gasoline to be used for starting the Fordson tractor in cold weather?

Answered by I. W. Dickerson.

A.—The usual proportion is to use half ether and half high test gasoline, where it is to be used for priming purposes. This mixture, however, should not be put in your gasoline starting tank, as the ether will very quickly evaporate and leave nothing but the gasoline, as it will vaporize even when cold and much more so when near the hot engine.

The ether-gasoline mixture should not be made up more than a pint at a time and should be kept in an oil can with a cap on the spout, such as a 3-in-1 oil. Whiz, and other volatile oils come in in a can with a screw top, or in a well-corked bottle; and this should be kept away from the hot engine and if possible out of the sun. Usually a teaspoonful distributed among the different cylinders is sufficient to start an auto or tractor engine. Use high test gasoline in your gasoline tank.

Tough Luck

"Poor ole Bill! He's so short-sighted, he's working himself to death!"

"What's his short sight got to do with it?"

"Well, he can't see when the boss ain't looking, so he has to keep on shovelling all the time!"

Easy to Start

Water Won't Freeze
Down In The Ground Where Nature Stores It

Even on the coldest winter days a Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine will pump the pure, fresh water direct from the well, at Mother Nature's temperature. Stock will drink more and thrive better, which means greater returns, and dairy cows will produce more milk.

The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine is air cooled, of special design, cannot freeze. It is a simple, compact, practical pumping outfit. Comes complete and is easily attached to any pump. Mounts on any well platform. Does not interfere with windmill. No belts; direct connected, enclosed gear drive. Easy to start. Costs so little to operate, it soon pays for itself.

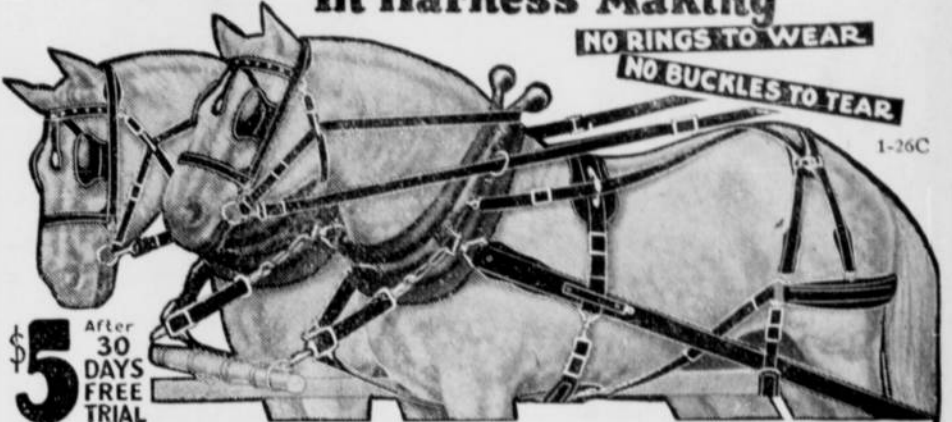
Write for free booklet 17A. It tells how to insure a satisfactory water supply in zero weather.

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.
Exclusive Engine Manufacturers
Established 1840
1135 Grove Street, Madison, Wis.

It costs you less to use the best

FITS ANY PUMP AND MAKES IT HUMP

World's Greatest Advance In Harness Making



After 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL \$5

NO BUCKLES
About two-thirds of the strength of a strap is lost by pulling from a buckle tongue. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles.—Walsh Harness has no buckles.

NO RINGS
Rings wear straps in two causing early repairs. Ordinary harness has 275 places where there is ring friction. Walsh Harness has no rings.

NO HOLES
Ordinary double harness has about 275 holes that weaken straps.—Walsh Harness has no holes. Easy to see why it is three times stronger.

NO BILLETS - NO LOOPS
The loose strap ends, called billets, are hard to put in loops or take out, particularly when it is cold or dark. Ordinary harness has about 70 billets and 100 loops. Walsh Harness has no billets or loops.

Walsh NO-BUCKLE HARNESS

Breakdowns with old harness mean costly delays. Don't chance spoiling your crop. It doesn't pay to patch old buckle harness. Send for a Walsh on 30 days free trial now. Send no money. If it doesn't sell itself to you, return it at my expense. My free book describes this new way of making harness.

Walsh Leads Them All
The tremendous success of the Walsh No-Buckle Harness has encouraged many imitators. With 40 patented, exclusive features and years of hard use on thousands of farms in Canada, the Walsh remains the world's greatest harness value.

Costs Less—Lasts Longer
World's greatest advance in harness making—a harness without buckles to tear, no rings to wear, no holes to weaken straps—three times stronger than buckle harness; handier, better looking. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in ten styles.

\$5.00 AFTER 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Balance easy monthly payments. Investigate—Get the Facts. Write for my interesting book that tells all about this wonderful harness. A post card will do. I will send you my direct-from factory prices, liberal terms, and user-agent plan whereby you can earn money showing Walsh Harness to neighbors.

JAMES M. WALSH, President
Walsh Harness Co., Ltd.
Dept 34 208 Richmond St. W., Toronto 2, Ontario



Back Home Excursions

Low Round Trip Fares to Points in
Missouri • Illinois • Iowa • Nebraska

Tickets on sale daily
Dec. 1, 1925 to Jan. 5, 1926, inclusive

Good returning three months from date of issue.
Take advantage of this opportunity to spend part of the winter with the folks at home.
Superior daily service via Rock Island Lines. Shortest route from St. Paul-Minneapolis to Des Moines, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Route of the Golden State Limited

Through standard Pullmans daily to Los Angeles, via the low altitude, warm winter way. Through tourist sleeper service via the Golden State Express.

For detailed information or reservations, apply to
A. E. DOVE, Gen. Agt. Pass'r Dept.
Rock Island Lines
200-08 Metropolitan Life Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Every member of the family should read Pages 16 and 17

Winter EXCURSIONS

Eastern Canada

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY
DEC. 1, 1925, to JAN. 5, 1926
From STATIONS in MANITOBA (Winnipeg and West), SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

Old Country

TICKETS to ATLANTIC PORTS (Saint John, Halifax, Portland)
On Sale—Dec. 1, 1925, to Jan. 5, 1926
From STATIONS in MANITOBA (Winnipeg and West), SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

Pacific Coast

TICKETS TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, ON SALE FROM STATIONS
ONTARIO (Pt. Arthur and West) MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

Certain Dates, Dec., Jan. and Feb.

Plan your winter trip now. Full information from the Ticket Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOLIDAY IN

California

Where its summertime in winter—

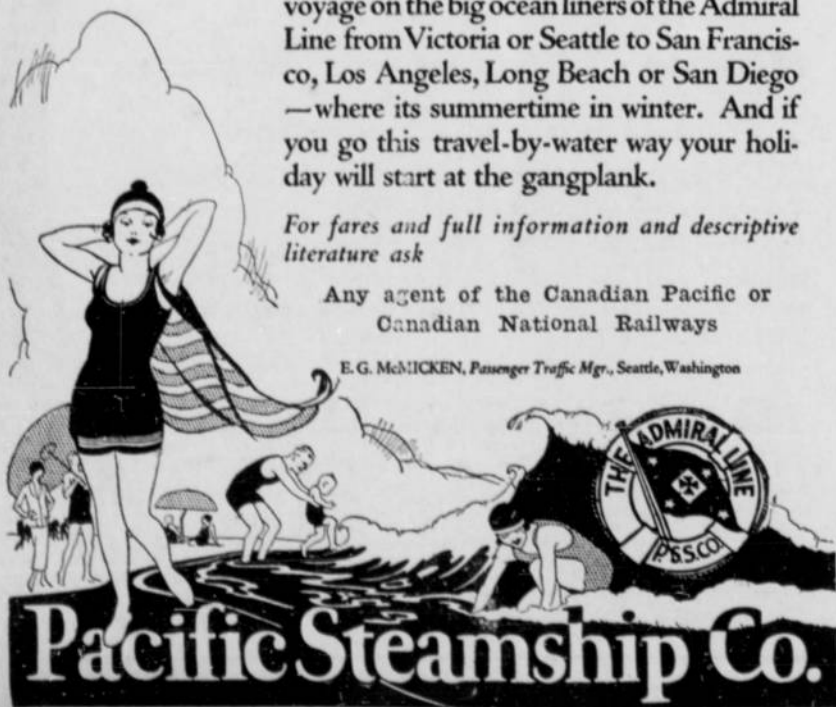
—You'll find this a delightful escape from the rigors of winter—sun-kissed beaches, surf bathing, orange groves, palm-lined drives and flower-laden parks. Just the relief you and the entire family need after the hard summer's work—a change most restful and refreshing.

Travel by rail to the Pacific Northwest and then a delightful, invigorating short ocean voyage on the big ocean liners of the Admiral Line from Victoria or Seattle to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Long Beach or San Diego—where its summertime in winter. And if you go this travel-by-water way your holiday will start at the gangplank.

For fares and full information and descriptive literature ask

Any agent of the Canadian Pacific or Canadian National Railways

E. G. McMICKEN, Passenger Traffic Mgr., Seattle, Washington



Pacific Steamship Co.

Horse-Pulling Contests

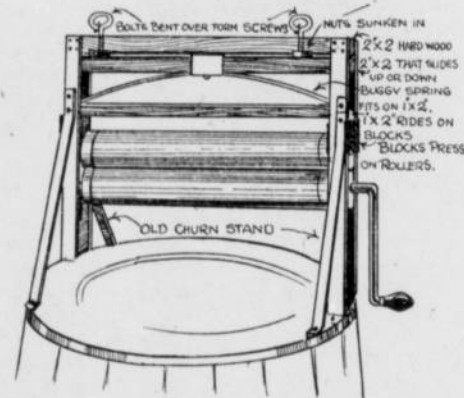
The interest in horse-pulling contests continues unabated.

Three new records have been reported this season. The first was made at Regina, where the team that held the record last year excelled their best previous performances by exerting a tractive pull of 3,300 pounds, as registered by the newly invented dynamometer or hydraulic wagon. At Wapello, Iowa, on August 27, a pair of horses weighing 3,349 pounds, set the record of 3,400 pounds.

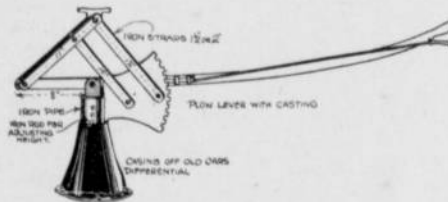
It always has been believed by experts that no horse could register a tractive pull to equal its own weight, but the Wapello team exploded this notion. Their record stood only six days, however, for, on September 1, at the Iowa State Fair, in Des Moines, a red roan team of mixed Percheron and Belgian blood set the mark at 3,425 pounds. This is equal to starting a load of 44,500 pounds on granite block pavement, and to starting it over and over again 15 or 20 times in quick succession, for the team at Des Moines dragged the hydraulic wagon 27 feet, while the dynamometer registered 3,425 over every inch of the ground.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, said the other day that the power they exerted was simply amazing. The hickory singletrees attached to the wagon were splintered and broken by their efforts, and then a pair of steel ones were substituted, only to be quickly bent out of shape under the terrific strain. Heavier hickory ones finally stood the test.

Two Labor Savers



An improvised washing machine and wringer



A home-made wagon jack

A Hopeful Admission

The following editorial from Successful Farming, one of the most widely read farm journals in the United States, indicates that the persistent efforts of Canadian stockmen's organizations to keep alive the question of customs duty on southbound cattle has not been in vain.

"Canadian cattlemen insist that the tariff the United States has inflicted upon their cattle does them great harm and our farmers on this side no good. There are two sides to this question just as there are two sides to the international boundary line.

"Those in the northern states who have fed Canadian cattle know that they go on feed in a cold climate without a setback. They are already acclimated. Cattle from the warm Southwest must get used to the cold feedlots of the north before they begin to do well. Cattle from the western ranges are already acclimated.

"The question sifts down then to a conflict of interests between the Canadian cattlemen and the western cattlemen who sell to northern feeders. Those who prefer Canadian cattle want them as cheap as they can buy them. The tariff raises the price. The tariff is a tax that the feeders of Minnesota, Iowa and other northern states must pay as an additional overhead to their feeding operations if they use Canadian feeders.

"There has always been the conflict of interests between the cattle raisers

and the cattle feeders, the former wanting a high price for their feeders and the latter a low price so they can profit on the corn-fed. The entry of Canadian cattle has in no way changed that conflict, but it has changed it into a triangle conflict of interests, with the two producers of feeder stuff desirous of getting as much as possible for their feeder cattle. One wants the tariff wall high. The other wants it down. In fact, the feeder is not interested in the tariff at all, for he wants to buy Canadian cattle when he pleases to do so without additional cost.

"The tariff, no doubt, keeps out many thousand head of Canadian cattle that now go grass-fed to the English markets in competition with our corn-fed stuff. They have changed the foreign demand to a lighter, less finished grade which our feeders must meet. The advantage gained by the few western cattle raisers on account of the tariff may be more than lost by the many cornbelt feeders. It is doubtful if the western producers have gained any higher price for their feeders because of the tariff, and certainly doubtful if the feeders have profited thereby.

"However, the tariff is so fixed that the president may annul or change it if upon recommendation of the tariff commission any change is deemed advantageous. We want the most agreeable relations between Canada and the United States. The tariff wall has been a sore spot along the unguarded boundary line. The interests of two great nations are paramount to the interests of the few on either side."

Western Stock for Big Shows

Of late years one of the features at the Toronto Royal and Chicago International Exhibitions has been the group displays of stock from the prairie provinces. It is a source of satisfaction to western stockmen to know that their laurels for another year are to be in safe hands. Announcements from Regina and Edmonton make it possible to list the animals which will represent Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Saskatchewan will be represented by a strong exhibit of heavy draft horses and a small exhibit of beef cattle. Last week, an exhibit committee, appointed by the Livestock Board, held a very lengthy session, and finally they approved of the selections made by the various selection committees. These committees have done a lot of work during the last few weeks, but their work has been seriously handicapped, first by the busy season during the harvesting and threshing, and latterly by the extremely bad weather and impassable roads.

In Clydesdales there will be a strong exhibit from the University, and a number of outstanding animals contributed by private breeders, such as Harrowers Bros., Watrous; J. Haggerty, Belle Plaine; C. C. T. Robertson, Bradwell; J. I. Dougans, Condie; T. Callow, Belle Plaine, and others. A total of 13 Clydesdales will go forward.

The Belgian exhibit will consist of 11 head contributed by such well known breeders as Robt. Thomas, of Grandora; J. A. Strange, of Kerrobert; C. H. Adams, of Major; and Dr. Head, of Regina. Saskatchewan has always been outstanding with its exhibit of Belgian horses, and this year's exhibit should be equal to any sent forward in the past.

The Percheron exhibit will not be so



Six Money Makers

A snap from Miss Jewell H. Spotwell, Erskine, Alta.

A signal of trouble — tender and bleeding gums



Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

As the soil nourishes the tree-roots the gums nourish the teeth. And as the tree decays if you bare the tree-roots, so do the teeth decay if the gums shrink down from the tooth-base.

This condition is common. It is known as Pyorrhea. **Four out of five** people who are over forty suffer from it. Ordinary tooth-pastes will not prevent it.

Forhan's Preparation does prevent it if used in time and used consistently. So Forhan's protects the tooth at the tooth-base which is unprotected by enamel.

On top of this Forhan's preserves gums in their pink, normal, vital condition. Use it daily and their firm tissue-structure will vigorously support the teeth. They will not loosen. Neither will the mouth prematurely flatten from receding gums. Further, your gums will neither tender-up nor bleed.

Gums and teeth alike will be sounder, and your teeth will be scientifically polished, too.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

Formula of
R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.

Forhan's
Limited
Montreal

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment
Given By One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson
64-M Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

Loosen Up That Cold With Musterole

Have Musterole handy when a cold starts. It has all of the advantages of grandmother's mustard plaster WITHOUT the blister. Apply it with the fingers. You feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

Made of pure oil of mustard and other simple ingredients, Musterole is recommended by many nurses and doctors. Try Musterole for bronchitis, sore throat, stiff neck, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, croup, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of back or joints, sore muscles, sprains, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of chest. It may prevent pneumonia and "flu."

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Montreal



large and consists of six head contributed by Geo. Fraser and Wm. Riach, of Tate; Neil Sinclair, of Limerick; N. W. McElroy, of Zealandia, and one or two other breeders.

The Wright Farms at Drinkwater, have fitted an excellent Shorthorn steer, and time will tell whether he can repeat the triumph of Mr. Wright's famous Snowball, that won the great Shorthorn steer championship at the International in 1921.

Elbridge Good, of Fillmore, has some Aberdeen-Angus entered, and it is possible that a few Ayrshires will be included in the exhibit.

The sheep exhibit will be contributed by J. D. Whitehead, of Nutana; Wm. Darnbrough, of Laura; W. C. Heron, of Huntoon, and Follett Bros., of Duval. Mr. Darnbrough sent a large exhibit last year to the Royal, and this year he has just sold 14 of his best shearling and ram lambs at \$50 per head, so will have a smaller exhibit this year.

The swine exhibit will be furnished by the Institutional Farms, Regina; C. C. Evans, of Weyburn, and Dr. Norton of Melville.

The exhibit committee recommended to the department that the exhibit be sent down under the absolute control of the Livestock Commissioner, and urged that the provincial veterinarian accompany the exhibit and look after the health of these valuable animals.

Among the entries at that great show from Manitoba are the following: Manitoba Cartage and Warehousing Company, Winnipeg, eight draft horses; Boyd Brothers, Warren, four draft horses; James Ramsay, Lander, two, and Carl Roberts, Osborne, one, Percheron horses, and James D. McGregor, Brandon, one Angus. Clydesdale horses will be shown by David Binnie, Rosser; John Wishart, Portage la Prairie; John McCowan, Portage la Prairie; James Glover, Holland; T. E. Gibson, Hartney; Isaac Cormack, Kenton; W. A. Burnett, Napinka; J. A. Bell, Kaleida, and A. E. Arnold, Shoal Lake.

Among the Alberta livestock exhibits at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 5, are the University of Alberta, Edmonton, nine steers; Frank Collicutt, Crossfield, 12 Herefords. O. A. Boggs and Sons, Daysland, seven Herefords; H. G. Morison, Lacombe, one Angus; and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, one Shorthorn bull from his range at Pekisko.

Alberta's fifth consecutive exhibit will be composed of the following animals which have all been bred within the boundaries of the province.

Beauty's Heir, J. L. Walters, Clive; Lancaster's Signet, W. W. Sharpe, Stettler; Rosebud's Secret, T. R. Henderson, Tofield; Craigievar Again, Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; Upna Diamond, G. M. Thomas, Youngstown; Lismore 2nd, A. S. McDougall, Champion; Beau Model 2nd, Dickson and Hunter, Innisfree; Roxy of Skillymarno, Wm. Gibb, Killam; Stratheona of Sandy Lake 4th, Chas. Elliott; Buster, Bell and Whitbread, Islay; Ernil of Westview, O. G. Granlein, Stavely; Prideman L.E.S. and Eliminator Blackbird L.E.S., Lacombe Experiment Station; Lord Lanark, Panama's Gift, Panama Donald U.A., and Prizemore's Pride, University of Alberta.

The Origin of the Potato

We are no longer to be allowed to enjoy the romantic tales told of Sir Walter Raleigh and his efforts to introduce the cultivation and use of tobacco and potatoes in the old world. The tobacco story was undermined by investigators a few years ago, and now comes an American research student who assures us that Italians were growing it at home the year before Raleigh sailed for Virginia.

The potato, as we know it, was in cultivation in South America centuries before the Christian era. Persistent search has failed to find Solanum tuberosum growing as a wild plant. Vases discovered in prehistoric graves in Columbia have the exact shape of the cultivated plant, and even in some cases dried specimens of the root have been found in these tombs. When the Spaniards first invaded South America they found the potato extensively cultivated in the higher parts of the country now known as Columbia. As

early as 1538 a Spanish writer speaks of the potato found growing near Quito as "a kind of groundnut, which when boiled becomes as soft as a cooked chestnut." It was known in the native language as "papas," a word from which our English word "potato" is probably derived. The Spaniards appear to have taken some of the tubers to Europe soon after their conquest of Peru, for we know that the potato was in cultivation in Italy as early as the year 1585. For a century afterwards it appears to have been grown in gardens both in England and the continent, but merely as an interesting exotic plant.

Now comes an interesting fact. The value of the potato as a food staple was first recognized in Ireland, where soon after its introduction in the seventeenth century it became the main food crop of the poorer classes. In 1664 in England the first pamphlet advocating the cultivation of the potato appeared under the curious title, "England's Happiness Increased, or a Sure and Easy Remedy Against All Succeeding Dear Years by a Plantation of the Roots Called Potatoes, etc., etc., Invented and Published by John Forster, Gent., of Harslop, in Buckinghamshire." Apparently the first county in England to adopt the cultivation of the potato extensively was Lancashire, but as late as 1770 it was not grown as a farm crop in the south-west of England.

The cultivation of the potato in Germany dates from 1774, when Frederick the Great set himself the task of imposing its use on his people. It was some years later that the cultivation was introduced into France under Louis XVI., largely as a consequence of the publicity given to its merits by one Parmentier, an obscure pharmacist, who had learned to appreciate the potato when a prisoner of war in Germany.

Raising Breakfast Bacon

My wife and I live in the city;
We like it fine, it can't be beat;
But herein lies the drastic pity—
Kent's high—besides it costs to eat.
Now wife says that breakfast bacon
Costs fifty cents a pound to buy.
The guy that sells that hog is makin'
A profit higher than the sky.

I asked the butcher (he should know),
Just what a healthy hog should weigh;
The answer made me want to go
Into hog-raising right away.
For if hogs weigh four hundred pounds,
And each pound brings a half-a-dollar,
I'm sure potential wealth abounds
Unlimited in each hog waller.

And so, you know, I'd like to try
To raise a breakfast bacon bunch.
Just troughs and pens I'd have to buy.
It sounds so cheap!—I've got the hunch
That soon our city life will stop;
For there must be big money makin'
In feeding hogs skim-milk and slop.
And selling them for breakfast bacon.

—Anna Kirkpatrick.

Horse Casualties in the War

The total casualties as distinct from accidental injuries in horses and mules on the Western Front during the Great War was 120,886. Of this number 178 were killed and 1,868 injured by gas, and 51,308 were killed and 67,532 wounded by gunshot wounds. These figures are revealed for the first time in the Official History of the Veterinary Services in the Great War, which has just been published by the Stationery Office. The book is edited by Major-General Sir L. J. Blenkinsop, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, and Lieut. Colonel J. W. Rainey.

A question of great hygienic interest, which is touched on in the history, is the advantage, if any, to be gained from the clipping of animals. During the first winter the clipping of horses was left to the discretion of the officers commanding units, in accordance with the practice prevailing during peace. Later mange began to give trouble, and compulsory clipping for all units was ordered. Conditions, however, differed on the fronts of the various armies; for instance, during the Somme Battle of 1916, where the surface was a quagmire, and there was no stabling or shelter of any sort in forward areas, clipping had to be abandoned as prejudicial to the health of the animals. This was a topic of animal management which caused more controversy than any other during the war.



Relieved of lame back overnight

STIFFNESS AND ACHE GONE IN ONE NIGHT

Sportsman is "as good as new"
after one treatment

Sportsmen have learned a simple way to take out pain and stiffness when they get lamed up from exposure or over-exertion.

A Philadelphia sportsman writes that he caught cold in his back while out gunning and the next day found himself so stiff and lame he could hardly bend.

"I went to work, but had to come home," he writes. "I applied Sloan's freely and went to bed. The next morning I was as good as new, thanks to the quick and sure action of Sloan's Liniment." (Name and address given on request.)

It is amazing what Sloan's does for any kind of muscular pain. Just pat it on lightly. No need to rub. Sloan's alone does the work.

Instantly it sends a healing tide of fresh, new blood right to the sore spots. Your muscles limber up, stop aching and get back their tone. So clean and pleasant to use, too. Get a bottle today. All druggists—35 cents.

Stops Your COUGH

Each ingredient of this standard family remedy is a recognized healing medicine for coughs and throat irritations. Benefits both children and grown-ups.



Be Sure It's
CHAMBERLAIN'S
COUGH REMEDY
CONTAINS NO NARCOTICS
Sold Everywhere

Used and recommended since 1872

CANCER



Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and Its Treatment. IT IS FREE.
DR. WILLIAM'S SANATORIUM
525 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Stop that ITCH

Are you a sufferer from skin disease? Do you long for that calm, cool sensation that comes when the itch is taken away? Then try this prescription. This cooling liquid gives instant relief from that burning, itching torture. The very moment this lotion touches the skin the itch is gone!

D.D.D. and D.D.D. Soap at all good druggists
D.D.D. TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

D.D.D. CO., 32A Lyall Ave., Toronto
Send me trial bottle of D.D.D. Enclosed 10c to cover packing and mailing.

Name _____
Address _____



Splitdorf Model R-500 \$98.00
Other Models from \$75 to \$535

Eye and Ear say - - -

SPLITDORF

See the Splitdorf inherently neutralized receiver! Listen to its pure, rich tone! Eye and Ear return a verdict in its favor.

For it incorporates everything that makes for proud possession and unfailingly delightful performance.

Ask the Splitdorf Merchant



Distributors for
Saskatchewan for

Splitdorf Radio Sets

LARGEST RADIO STOCK IN
WESTERN CANADA

Write for our 40-page Illustrated Price List No. 15

MIDLAND RADIO CO.

REGINA, SASK.

Distributors for
Alberta for

SPLITDORF RADIO SETS

United Engines & Threshers Ltd.

CALGARY, ALTA.
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Day-Fan Radio



*Super-Selective Day-Fan Radio, with Famous
Day-Fan Loud Speaker Attached*

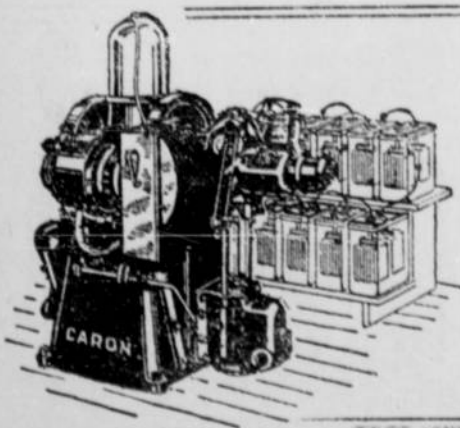
Western Distributors:

PLEWES LIMITED, 197-199 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

BRUCE ROBINSON SUPPLIES LTD., Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask.

BRUCE ROBINSON DISTRIBUTORS LTD., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.

BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC, 544 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.



CARON

**LIGHT, WATER and POWER
PLANTS**

For information write:

**CARON BROTHERS SALES
CORPORATION LIMITED**

102 THIRD AVENUE SOUTH

SASKATOON

Saskatchewan

GEORGE R. MILLS, Branch Manager

Super-power Broadcasting

By W. A. Dickson

THE most important question that confronts the radio public of the present day is the use of super-power in broadcasting. Within the next few years we shall have a chain of powerful stations stretched across the continent, each with a minimum range of 1,000 miles, or there will be innumerable moderately-powered stations with an average range of 50 miles. The former supposition seems to be the more logical one, as the tendency is to increase power in every station that goes on the air and in the latest regulations of the American government provision was made for this very thing, however only as an experimental measure.

In order to get the proper angle on the question, it is desirable to review some of the considerations involved. In the early days of radio broadcasting, it was purely a local matter. A broadcasting station was satisfied to supply its own locality with programs, and stations, therefore, were built with low power capacity—just sufficient for local work. Another reason was that radio equipment was likewise in its first stage of development, both as to power and quality.

During this period of development the type of programs broadcasted were more or less of a local character and generally of an inferior grade. The public, however, took to broadcasting very rapidly, and progress in the technique of broadcasting was made rapidly. Artists, public performers of all descriptions, people of national and international prominence, noted this rapid development in the art, and gradually began employing broadcasting either for their own advantage, through its publicity value, or because they had something to say to the public. As a result, the very best entertainment to be obtained is now available to the broadcast listener. In other words, the art of radio broadcasting has developed to the point where it is no longer a local affair, but is a national one and is rapidly becoming international.

Broadcasting having reached this importance, it seems reasonable to say that it should be reorganized on a basis commensurate with its national importance. Present broadcasting stations have a maximum power ranging from one-half to two kilowatts, although there are a number of stations doing work on higher power under special licenses. A station with a power output of 1,000 watts is not very powerful, and in spite of numerous DX reports, cannot be relied upon to reach out for any considerable distance. However, this does not mean that these stations are not heard over long distances. It does mean, however, that these stations cannot give good broadcasting service consistently over long distances.

Range of Kilowatt Station

A 1,000-watt station cannot be relied upon to give good broadcasting service, that is, loudspeaker reception on an average receiver, over a territory having a radius of over 50 miles. This may sound ultra-conservative, but the reader should bear in mind that we are speaking of continuous reliable service in the entire territory. It is possible that such a station gives very excellent service at a certain point 100 miles out. However, if there is another point 100 miles out where signals are very weak, then the station is not reliable for service 100 miles away.

From the point of view of reliability, even a 50-mile estimate is probably high, but assuming that the existing types of stations having this range of 50 miles for reliable communication, it is seen without argument that transmission is only good for local work. If radio broadcasting is to be utilized on a national scale, it becomes apparent that the business of broadcasting will have to be reorganized on a basis commensurate with its national importance.

Up to the present time, two methods have been employed for bringing radio broadcasting up to a level of national

importance. The first of these is that short-wave transmission and rebroadcasting. Here use is made of the fact that short-wave transmission has some advantage over that of the longer wave, it being less subject to fading, seeming to travel as well by day as by night and to cover remarkable distances. Therefore what has been done is this: A short-wave transmitter has put a program on the air, this program being received on special short-wave receivers at different broadcasting stations, and the amplified signals of the short-wave receiver rebroadcasted by the local receiving station.

In this way a program sent out from one part of the country may be rebroadcasted simultaneously by many stations scattered over the country, thus securing broadcasting on a national scale. Despite optimistic reports of the proponents of this plan of broadcasting, the records do not show it to be successful as yet. There still remains considerable work to be done in this field before it can be practically utilized for national broadcasting, as it is altogether too uncertain in performance for reliable communication on a large scale.

Telephone Co-operation

The second plan, which has been quite successful, is that of linking the various broadcast stations by long distance telephone lines. This is done as follows: If a certain entertainment, say in New York, were to be broadcasted over the entire continent, the entertainment would be transmitted as though it were telephone communication, over the long distance telephone lines to the various broadcasting stations which would be linked up. Each station would then broadcast locally. This is being done continually and proving very satisfactory. It is not purely a radio plan, as it involves to a certain extent telephone co-operation.

If it were possible to reduce the number of links in a broadcasting chain to a reasonable minimum, of four or five, we should have an organization, taking in Canada and the United States, which would possess considerable merit.

A plan providing for this was proposed at one of the last radio conferences. This plan involves the erection of high-powered stations at strategic points throughout the United States. It is similar to the one followed in the erection of trans-Atlantic radio telegraph stations. Here it was found necessary to increase the power to very high values in order to ensure good service through various kinds of interference.

It was proposed to increase the power of a station to the point where it will be able to serve reliably an area within a radius of 500 or 1,000 miles, thereby reducing the number of units necessary to serve the total territory to a few high-powered stations strategically located. Each of these high-powered stations would be linked by telephone lines, so that the same program could be broadcasted simultaneously from all of them. It would be possible to build such high-powered stations to give the same good quality as delivered by the present low-powered stations.

Squeeze Out Little Broadcasters

This plan seems to be in line with the logical development of broadcasting. However, a number of arguments against the proposal have been advanced, which it might be well to consider. Such a plan of super-power broadcasting has already been caricatured as a great giant swinging a club over other broadcasters and producing tremendous interference. It has been cited that when station WEAF increased its power, tremendous interference was produced, and that if 50,000-watt stations were erected, interference will make any kind of reception impossible.

The uninitiated reader will most certainly be impressed by such an argument, but in the opinion of the writer, the argument falls flat if certain factors are included. That is, if a

Read about the \$2,085 prize on Pages 16-17

Learn to Mount Birds

Learn at home to mount birds, animals, game heads, tan furs, make rugs and robes. Complete lessons. Easily and quickly learned by men, boys and women.

FREE Write for Free Taxidermy Book. Tells all about it. Every sportsman, trapper and Nature lover should know this wonderful fascinating art. Save your trophies. Big profits. Success guaranteed. 75,000 graduates. Investigate. Write for Free Book.

Northwestern School of Taxidermy 358 Elwood Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

LEONARD EAR OIL

for **DEAFNESS** and **HEAD NOISES**

Price \$1.00

At All Druggists

"Don't Do This" FOLDER ABOUT "DEAFNESS" ON REQUEST.

A.O. LEONARD, INC. 70-5 AVE., NEW YORK

THOSE WHO KNOW RADIO Choose

Burgess Batteries

for clear receiving and long service. They will improve your set. Your dealer sells them.



Burgess Dry Cells Limited Winnipeg

Others Earn \$25 Weekly

spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Copyright book free. PRESS SYNDICATE, 1041, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Go To **California** Via **Great Western-Santa Fe** "The Grand Canyon Way"

Thru Standard and Tourist sleepers via the scenic, sunny Southern route to balmy California. See the Grand Canyon. Convenient stopovers arranged. Low round trip fares. Great Western dining service and Fred Harvey meals.

California Limited

Standard Sleepers Daily to Los Angeles

The Missionary

Tourist Sleepers to Los Angeles Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

We shall be glad to help plan your trip, outline costs, and send you descriptive booklets with full information.

MAIL THIS TO

The CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

C. A. Fuller, Gen. Agt. 301 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me "Grand Canyon Outings" and the "California Picture Booklet." I am also

Interested in ☐ round trip fares via ☐ one way ☐ The California Limited ☐ The Missionary (tourist cars)

Name..... Street..... City..... Prov.....

station with increased power were directly in the heart of the city in which the interference was caused, there is no question that great interference would be created. However, if such a powerful station is placed somewhere in the country, even 25 or 30 miles outside the city, there would be no such interference.

This is because the signal strength falls very rapidly the first few miles from the station, and very gradually afterwards. The reason for this is that the signal strength varies inversely as the square of the distance from the transmitter. That is, two miles from the station the signal strength is one-fourth what it is one mile, and three miles out it is one-ninth what it is at one mile. The greatest drop occurs at the start, and by the time it has reached the city limits, the signal strength has dropped sufficiently to avoid interference.

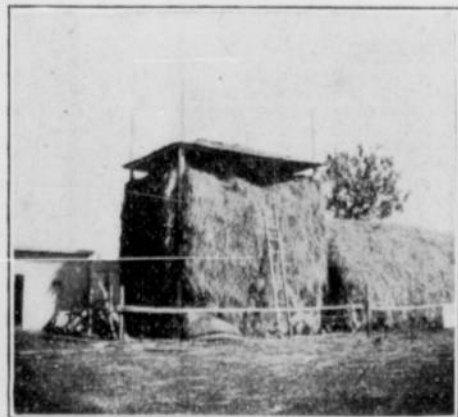
Why Stay Progress?

It has also been said that the small broadcast stations would thereby be eliminated. If a small station becomes useless, there is no reason for its existence. Should the art of broadcasting develop to a point where some small stations become useless, is that any reason why the progress of the art should be stayed? Surely, the public would not contend that motor vehicle development should cease just because it may put the horse and wagon out of existence, or that subways should not be built because the small trolley cars would then have to go out of business. The same logic applies in both cases.

But as a matter of fact, if a small broadcast station really serves some useful purpose to a community, it will most certainly not be put out of business by large super-power stations. These would only give to large areas that which cannot be secured in every part of the country. Needless to say a small station in some out-of-the-way town cannot serve its community with such fare as internationally-known operas or national speakers. It requires pick-up in central points, which the small stations cannot have, but which a chain of super-powered stations can accomplish. In other words, there is a sphere of usefulness for both low and high-powered stations, and there is no reason why a small station would have to go out of business if high-powered stations were erected.

The trend of development seems to point to some kind of a change in broadcasting. It has become so wide in scope and so important that bigger things must be looked forward to than 500 and 1,000-watt stations, which cover a few miles only. Matter is being broadcast which is of vital importance, and, therefore, means must be employed by which this matter can surely reach all the people interested. We are all looking forward with a great deal of interest to the inauguration of the first really high-powered station on the American continent which will be on the air shortly. By this we have reference to the 50,000-watt station at Bound Brook, New Jersey.

Although most of the points considered in this discussion have dealt with broadcasting in the United States, it is almost as important to us here in Canada as to the people in that country. This is due to the comparative size of broadcasting as an institution in Canada.



Method of protecting stacked hay in common use in the Red River Valley [Photo by Edith S. Watson]



Genuine **ASPIRIN**

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Headache Neuralgia Colds Lumbago
Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

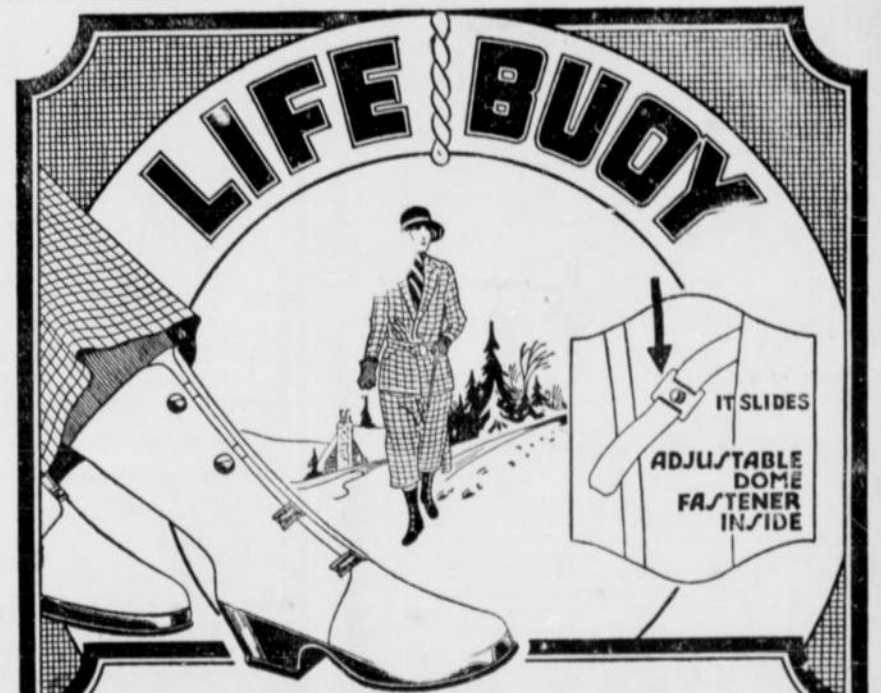
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

STOPS A COUGH INSTANTLY
CHECKS A COLD

VENO'S LIGHTNING Cough Syrup

SOLD EVERYWHERE



A Lifebuoy Overshoe that Solves the Question!

The question of tailor-made appearance.
The question of adjustability to any size leg.
The question of protecting skirts from buckle tears.
The question of buckles opened by coat bottom.
The question of perfect fit, warmth and lightness.
The question of concealed fasteners.

ADJUSTO OVERSHOES

113 Free Prizes. For particulars see Pages 16-17



FIRST PRIZE

OVERLAND, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,285, f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Overland dealer. See prize list for conditions governing winning of extra \$500 cash.

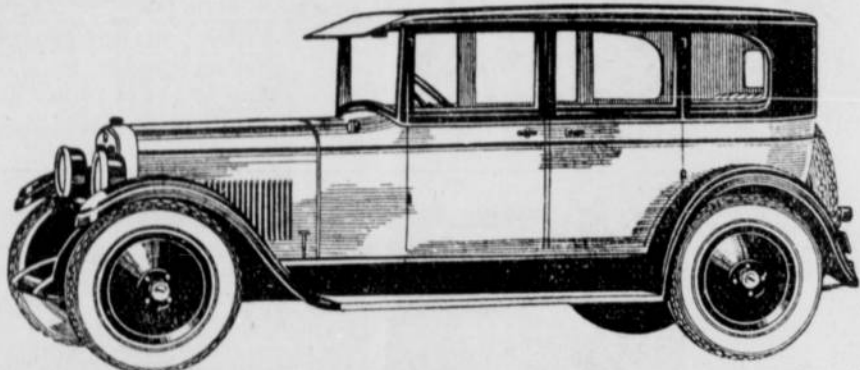
CAN YOU SOLVE

Fascinating - Profitable

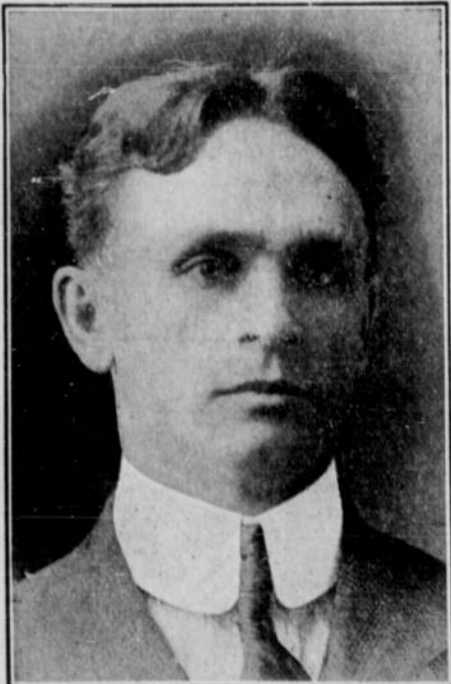
\$6,000.00 IN PRIZES

Your Chance Is As Good As

FIRST GRAND PRIZE, Total Value, \$2,085.00



This magnificent Nash-built, six-cylinder Ajax Sedan (\$1,585 f.o.b. Winnipeg), with four wheel brakes, full balloon tires, five disc wheels and Duco finish, is the GRAND PRIZE. This car will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Nash-Ajax agent or nearest railroad station. See prize list for conditions governing winning of extra \$500 cash.



PREMIER BRACKEN

Who erased one or more figures from the chart

The Judges

While Hon. John Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar have each erased one or more figures from the chart so that no one knows the correct answer, the official judges appointed to decide the prize winners and examine all contest records are J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba; R. S. Law, Secretary of the United Grain Growers Limited, and K. Drennan, Managing Director of John Scott and Company, Chartered Accountants. These men will be able to give all the time required by a contest of this kind, where anyone can enter by sending in their own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription.



FIRST PRIZE

STAR, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,225, f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Star dealer. See prize list for conditions governing winning of extra \$500 cash.

\$6,000.00 in Prizes

FIRST PRIZE—Total value \$2,085

\$1,585 Ajax six-cylinder Sedan, plus 50 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$10. To qualify the contestant must send in at least one \$5.00 subscription to The Guide, or \$10 in smaller subscriptions.

FIRST PRIZE—Choice of Chevrolet, Overland or Star, four-cylinder Sedans, plus 50 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$10, thus making the total value \$1,785. This prize will be given if the contestant cannot send in a \$5.00 subscription, but sends in at least one five-year subscription to The Guide for \$3.00.

FIRST PRIZE—\$600 cash, plus 50 times the amount of money sent in up to \$10, thus making the total value \$1,100. This prize will be awarded if the contestant can only send in a \$1.00 subscription or a number of one or \$2.00 subscriptions.

SECOND PRIZE—Total value \$1,010

\$660 Ford Touring Car, plus 35 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$10.

THIRD PRIZE—Total value \$500

\$300 cash, plus 20 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

FOURTH PRIZE—Total value \$400

\$250 cash, plus 15 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

FIFTH PRIZE—Total value \$250

\$150 cash, plus 10 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

SIXTH PRIZE—Total value \$150

\$100 cash, plus 5 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

SEVENTH PRIZE—\$75.

EIGHTH PRIZE—\$60.

NINTH PRIZE—\$55.

TENTH TO FOURTEENTH PRIZES—Five cash prizes of \$50 each.

FIFTEENTH TO TWENTY-FIFTH PRIZES—Eleven cash prizes of \$25 each.

TWENTY-SIXTH TO FIFTIETH PRIZES—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$15 each.

FIFTY-FIRST TO SEVENTY-FIFTH PRIZES—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$10 each.

SEVENTY-SIXTH TO ONE HUNDREDTH PRIZES—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$5.00 each.

Special Prizes

To encourage contestants to send in their solution as soon as they have finished them, we have decided to give some special prizes amounting to \$100.

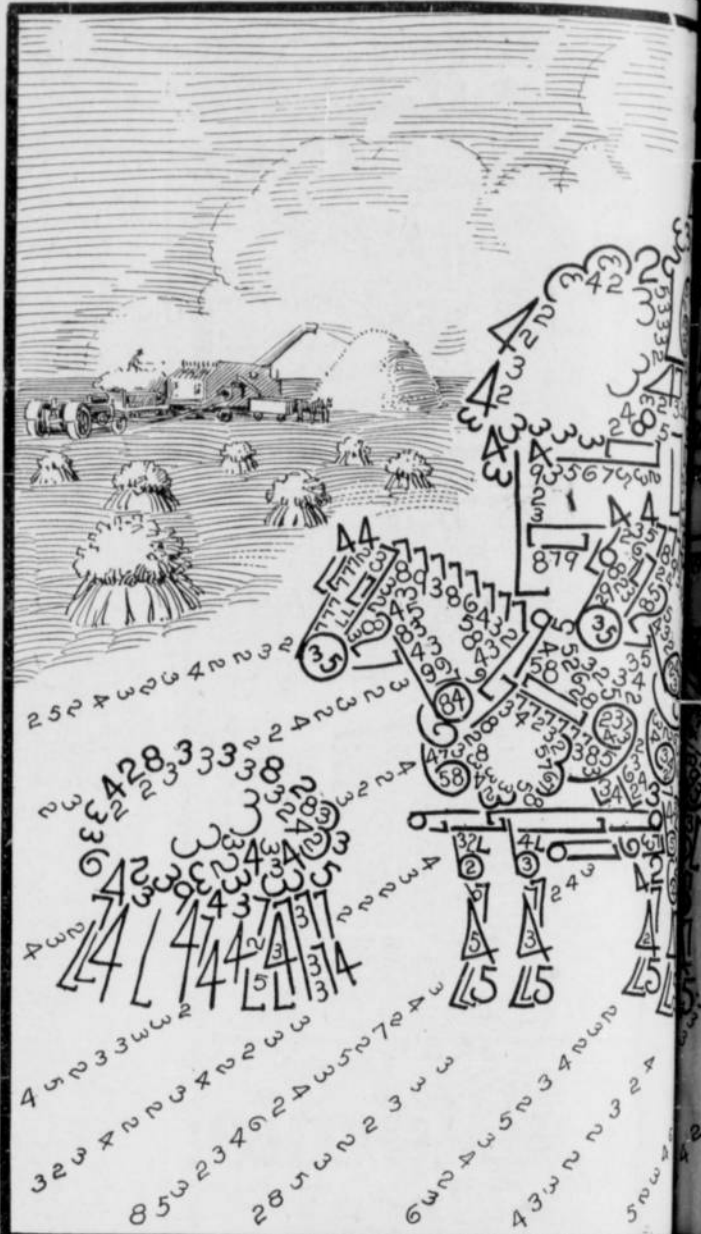
The one that has sent the first correct or nearest correct answer of the puzzle to the contest office on or before December 7, will receive a special prize of \$25.

The person sending in the second correct or nearest correct answer on or before December 7, will receive a special prize of \$15.

The person sending in the third correct or nearest correct answer on or before December 7, will receive a special prize of \$10.

The next 10 persons sending in the correct or nearest correct answer on or before December 7, will receive a special prize of \$5.00 each.

The winning of a special prize does not interfere in any way with your winning one of the other prizes. However, winners of special prizes will not be announced until contest closes, because judges cannot give us the correct answer until that time.



How Many Sheaves

The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when figure is complete, and the drawing is entirely free from tricks. Figures (with the exception of a figure one (1) between two 4's) range from 2 to 9, each standing alone, thus: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. The tops of the sixes are curved, while the bottoms are easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer and patience are the main factors for arriving at the correct or advantage will solve the puzzle best.

We wish to have it clearly understood that there are no figures not made with figures, the threshing outfit, strawpile, train, elevator, trick in this puzzle. Every figure can be plainly seen.

No One Knows

To make sure that no one knew the exact or correct answer of Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, President of the United Grain Growers puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently, no one made by Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar, sealed and placed the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knows the contest is over the Contest Department will be informed just what correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

NOT HOW MUCH YOU DO

Solution and Remittance Blot

All Contestants must use this

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

of \$_____ to my credit, and if this is a winning

Name_____

New or renewal subscriptions also collected from

Name_____

Name_____

Name_____

Name_____

Name_____

Name_____

Name_____

Name_____

Name_____

If you have sent in any money or any previous

amount \$_____

IMPORTANT—BE SURE TO ANSWER

Address communications to THE CONTEST DEPARTMENT

The Grain Growers' Guide

NOTE.—If your subscription was sent in by another



350 R

FACE WAS DISFIGURED With Pimples. Terribly Itchy. Cuticura Healed.

"My trouble began with black-heads and pimples on my face. The pimples were large, hard and very red, and some of them festered. They were terribly itchy causing me to scratch and the right side of my face was disfigured. The irritation kept me awake, and my face was a sight."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more and before long I saw a wonderful change. I continued the treatment and now I am healed." (Signed) Miss Louise MacDonald, Box 172, Mary St., Newcastle, N. B.

Use Cuticura to clear your skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



FREE Book on Deafness

Write today for 168 page FREE book giving full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of grateful users whose hearing has been restored by use of our "little wireless phones for the ears."

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
250 Todd Building Louisville, Ky.

Stomach Troubles are Due to Acidity

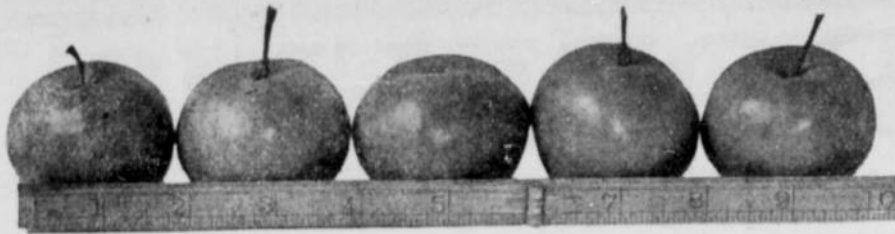
Tells Safe, Certain, Speedy Relief for Acid Indigestion

So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, gas, sourness, stomach-ache and inability to retain food are in probably nine cases out of ten, simply evidence that excessive secretion of acid is taking place in the stomach, causing the formation of gas and acid indigestion.

Gas distends the stomach and causes that full, oppressive, burning feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the excess development or secretion of acid.

To stop or prevent this souring of the food contents of the stomach and to neutralize the acid, and make it bland and harmless, a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia, a good and effective corrector of acid stomach, should be taken in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water after eating or whenever gas, sourness or acidity is felt. This sweetens the stomach and neutralizes the acidity in a few moments, and is a perfectly harmless and inexpensive remedy to use.

An antacid, such as Bisurated Magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist in either powder or tablet form, enables the stomach to do its work properly without the aid of artificial digestants. Magnesia comes in several forms, so be certain to ask for and take only Bisurated Magnesia, which is especially prepared for the above purpose.



Five of Mr. Heyer's hardy seedling apples averaged two inches in diameter

Apples in the Dry Belt

By A. Heyer, Neville, Sask.

FIFTEEN years ago we planted our first apple trees at this point. In the fall of 1921 we harvested our first seedling apples. Our first start did not bring any result, but some dead apple trees for the three first years.

We obtained the apple trees from the East, and they were not hardy in this climate, so we decided to try with seeds and seedlings. This brought some measure of success after many years of work. We have now tested out over 2,000 seedlings, with the result that we have a few selected trees from that number, that are of fair size and quality, and fully hardy. From these selections we have done some grafting in the later years.

Raising apple trees from seeds and seedlings that will bear apples of some size and fair quality, is very interesting, but it gives considerable work, and takes a great part of a man's life-time.

The greatest obstacle to fruit culture in this district is the prevailing winds—our hard and dry clay subsoil—with a limited rainfall. Once these conditions are fully understood, and the proper remedies applied, this part of the prairie will be well adapted for apple culture, at least for home use. The force of the wind we keep down with a good wind-break. With a home-made subsoiler we break up the soil to a depth of 20 inches or more, previous to the time that the planting is to be done—the fall is a good time. This lets the air in to loosen up the soil and leaves an excellent bed for the

roots of young trees to be planted in. We consider this subsoiler our best implement for our orchard. Next to this we would give each tree a good surface space of ground in order to give it sufficient moisture required for production of fruit.

In the fall of the year we go through between the rows with the subsoiler to a depth of 18 inches. The following spring, water from the spring thaw will run into this furrow, soak into the ground and be saved for the trees for the coming summer. Careful observation of soil and subsoil condition is very essential for success. As we go closer to the park belt the subsoil will be more open and more conducive to tree growth, and, therefore, so much preparation will not be necessary.

Clean cultivation of the surface soil from the earliest part of May to July 20, will preserve enough moisture in an ordinary year to produce a crop of fruit.

Our planting in later years has consisted largely of standard apples; of these the Hibernal, Patten's Greening, Blushed Calville and Ostrakoff, is fairly hardy. We have no doubt that these and many other standard apples will be hardy here.

Plant your fruit trees from 25 to 30 feet from your permanent windbreak. Obtain your trees from reliable parties close to your district. Work carefully and the fruit in your own garden will make you proud of your home.



Seedling apples growing on the farm of A. Heyer, Neville, Sask., in 1925

Manitoba Public Accounts

Substantial surplus shown for period ending April 30, 1925—All departments administered well below estimates passed by House

FOR the eight months ending April 30, 1925, the public accounts of Manitoba show revenue earned amounted to \$7,259,520, being \$219,170 in excess of the amount estimated. There was a surplus of \$125,134 for the eight-month period as compared with a surplus of \$133,095 for the previous period of 12 months.

In the same manner the estimates placed the total expenditure at \$7,281,553. It will be seen by the returns that the actual amount expended was \$147,167 below that amount, a total of \$7,134,385. In every department, without exception, there is a decrease as compared with the estimates passed. Such a result can only be achieved by persistent attention to duty in pursuit of a fixed policy.

Comparison of expenditures with other years is not easy because of the change in date for ending the year.

A comparison of the average daily expenditure in the period under review with that of the fiscal period, 1922, the previous short-term period of nine months, discloses that the expenditures in 1922 amounted to \$31,001 per day, as compared with \$29,481.

The reduction in average daily expenditure for the period is therefore \$1,520, a not inconsiderable reduction.

It is not the good fortune of the provincial treasurer, Hon. John Bracken, to have the combined surplus of the past two periods available for use. They have, however, been applied to the accumulated deficit, which had been piling up since 1920 until 1922, at the end of which year the net deficit amounted to \$1,911,651.

Statutory authority was obtained to borrow \$2,000,000 to fund this accumulated deficit and as a result the funded debt of the province was increased by this amount.

In further pursuit of sound finance, rather than of merely making a display, the government acted on the advice of the special commission and reduced the valuation of the Manitoba Power Commission by writing off \$618,925 and placing a further amount of \$405,039 in a suspense account, bringing the present capitalization of this utility to \$921,034, on which the commission is charged 5 per cent. per annum, the balance of interest being absorbed by the general revenues of the province. This reduced capitalization is substan-

The Grain Growers' Guide

tially a million dollars less than its original investment. Losses on operation totalling \$324,078 were added to the deficit of the province, and after making full allowance for this loss the net deficit in current accounts remains at \$930,108.

An outstanding feature of the returns for the period is the fact that earned revenue from succession duties amounted to \$592,257, being \$292,257 above the estimates.

Quite the contrary proved true in connection with the government's tax on gasoline and reduction of the fee on automobiles. Here the revenue fell below the estimates by \$44,500. It is expected, however, the revenue from gasoline will show up better for the next period, which will be for 12 months.

The Municipal Commissioners' levy shows a reduction of \$15,668 below the estimates, following the gradual reduction of this tax under the Bracken administration. The gross debt of the province is shown at \$72,066,802, being a decrease of \$1,193,500 for the period. Capital assets are given at \$93,333,088. The sinking fund now stands at \$3,094,065, showing a steady increase in amount. Commencing with 1924, sinking funds were charged against revenue for the first time.

The provincial government's share of the profits on liquor sales amounted to \$520,493, being \$20,493 more than estimated for the period.

The Telephone Commission reported a surplus of \$29,559 for the five months ending April 30, 1925. The Commission has a replacement reserve of \$2,898,150, of which \$2,514,337 is invested in bonds and \$383,813 cash on hand with the Commission or the provincial treasurer.

Manitoba Juvenile Judges Compete

Nineteen Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs were organized in Manitoba in the spring of 1925. Interest and rivalry were sustained until the last class in the swine judging competition on November 6.

Twelve of these clubs are located on C.N.R. points and the balance on C.P.R. The trips offered by the railways to a team of two members from the winning club on each line were an added incentive to do their utmost to win.

The C.P.R. cup has again been won by the Kenton club, of which Isaac Cormack is the manager, their score being 84.7. The team that represented the club at Winnipeg and will be entitled to the free trip to the Royal show are Mamie Cormack and Grace Ewens.

McAuley, under the leadership of W. L. Leppert, stood second, with a score of 82.3. They were represented by William Carefoot and Ivan Jamieson.

For the C.N.R. free trip to the Toronto Royal show, Decker stood first with a score of 80 points. The supervision of the club being well taken care of by Ben Wyatt. The team representing them are Pearl Hodgson and Ruby Finkbeiner. Roland was second with a score of 77.2 and they were represented by Ernest Pritchard and Mervyn Anderson.

A Powerful Argument

Do you know that there is a method by which you can put over a strong convincing sales talk on any farm product to several thousand buyers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta? In fact, you can cover every third or fourth farm home on the prairies with profitable results during the busy seasons and when times are bad, as well as when farmers are not busy or when times are good.

Thousands of western farmers, at a small cost have bought and sold machinery, livestock and farm products through a small advertisement in the classified advertising section of The Guide, and have obtained better prices than when any other method has been used. There must be a reason. Why not try a small ad. in The Guide, the next time you need to raise some cash quickly? You'll be surprised at what you can sell for two or three dollars.

A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened So Far

On the long ocean trip to his new post, Charles Edward Stuart, an apprentice clerk in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co. unwittingly captures the heart of Marie Rose Cameron, half-breed daughter of a powerful company official. Stuart is dismayed at the discovery and welcomes the appointment at Fort Garry, which takes him a long way from the home of "Old Murder" Cameron and his daughter. He tries to sink the recollection of the half-breed girl in hard work and the simple festivities that a frontier settlement affords. At New Year, Marie Rose makes the dangerous overland trip to Fort Garry to get another glimpse of young Stuart, but he, in the meantime, has fallen in love with Flora Carmichael. He works indefatigably because of a promise of promotion which has been given him verbally by Chief Factor MacNeill, but MacNeill repudiates the promise when promotions are handed round.

AFTER the interview with Chief Factor MacNeill, in which the Bourgeois denied the promise of promotion for extra service, Charles went back to his work hot with rage and indignation. He found that all his friends had news of his disappointment before he had a chance to tell it. Old Geordie, who according to his unflinching custom, had listened at the key-hole of the Chief Factor's door, and who was as full of rage as Charles himself, had lost no time in communicating the ill news. All were sympathetic, and even Ferguson declared it was rotten. Chief Trader Campbell, while he was very sympathetic, was calm and judicial.

"It's what I expected," he said, as they strolled down by the river in the cool evening. "It's a pleasant way the Company has of rewarding special efforts. One has to work for the sake of the work well done. It has often to be the only reward. 'Pro pelle cutem'—it's the Company's motto."

"I told you you were a fool," said Ferguson, but his voice and manner were more sympathetic than his words. "The Moonyass should listen to the Old Timer."

"Well I shan't be a fool any more," announced Charles. "I'll give him skin for skin if that's what he wants. I'm done with everything but what my contract calls for."

He went to bed that night with the firm determination that if the Chief Factor ordered the fort burned down over his head, he would not get out of his bed a minute before six o'clock, the hour when the other clerks arose.

"You needn't call me in the morning, Dufresne," he said to the shuffling brown janitor, as he mounted the echoing stairway to his hot room, I am not doing the work in the packing room any more."

"Bien, m'sieu, who I call up, den?" asked the factotum, ejecting a large fountain of tobacco juice out upon the darkened prairie.

"I don't know who has been appointed to it," replied Charles calmly. "Possibly the Bourgeois will tell you."

Charles appeared at the regular breakfast the next morning, for the first time in many months. It had been necessary heretofore for him to breakfast alone. MacNeill glanced at him under stormy brows, but made no remark until the meal was ended.

As he was leaving the mess room the Bourgeois beckoned him. "Mr. Stuart, will you step into my office for a minute, if you please?"

As soon as the door closed behind them, the older man turned upon him.

"What do you mean," he demanded with an oath, "by lying in bed and neglecting your duties this morning?"

Charles felt himself on solid ground here. "I have not neglected any of my duties as an apprentice clerk, sir," he answered calmly. "Our work commences at seven o'clock. I shall be in the office at ten minutes to the hour."

MacNeill rose from his chair. The apprentice clerk was taller by a couple of inches than the Bourgeois, and it was difficult to harangue with sufficient dignity a culprit to whom one was compelled to look up. He struck the desk with his fist.

"Let me have no more impertinence from you, sir! Your hours are mine to set as I please! You will be down at

the packing room tomorrow morning as usual, or I'll know the reason why."

"If you can show me that the packing room is an officer's duty I have no more to say. But I will do no more than the work of an apprentice clerk."

MacNeill's face grew white. He feared insubordination on the part of his officers more than a Cree uprising. He had a dread suspicion that the young fellow could prove himself in the right, and he determined to crush the rebel summarily.

"If I hear any more of this from you," he said in a whisper, "I will make you rue the day you defied me. I give you one more chance."

The next morning Dufresne, stepping softly as the kindly old fellow always did in the early hours, came into Charles's room with his usual, "M'sieu Stuart! Leve, leve, m'sieu!"

Charles raised his head. "What do you mean by prowling around here, Dufresne? Didn't I tell you that I wasn't to be called early?"

"De Bourgeois, himself, he tole me." "Well, you go and waken him," said Charles, recklessly, "and tell him you made a mistake."

Very much mystified, Dufresne padded away downstairs and out towards the Chief Factor's house.

Dr. Gordon arose and came stalking into Charles's room like a blanketed chief, to counsel discretion.

"I'd do it if I were you, Charlie," he begged. "MacNeill won't be here much longer, and there's no use running your head against a stone wall when you can go round it. He has the power

to grind you to powder, laddie, and he'll do it. Come, up with you and away."

But Charles was not to be moved by either friend or foe. Old Nanny used to say of him, when he was a little fellow, "The wean's jist like a poker when his bit back's up," and it was up now and immovable.

In the midst of the old Doctor's pleading he was forced to beat a hasty retreat, for the sound of leaping footsteps was coming up the stair. Charles sprang from his bed and slipped the hook that locked his door, and the next moment the acting Governor of Fort Garry was thundering upon it.

The whole upper floor of Bachelors' Hall was wrapped in a slumberous silence, and nowhere was it so profound as in the room he was assailing.

MacNeill lost what shreds of dignity he had left. He pounded upon the door till it threatened to give way, and

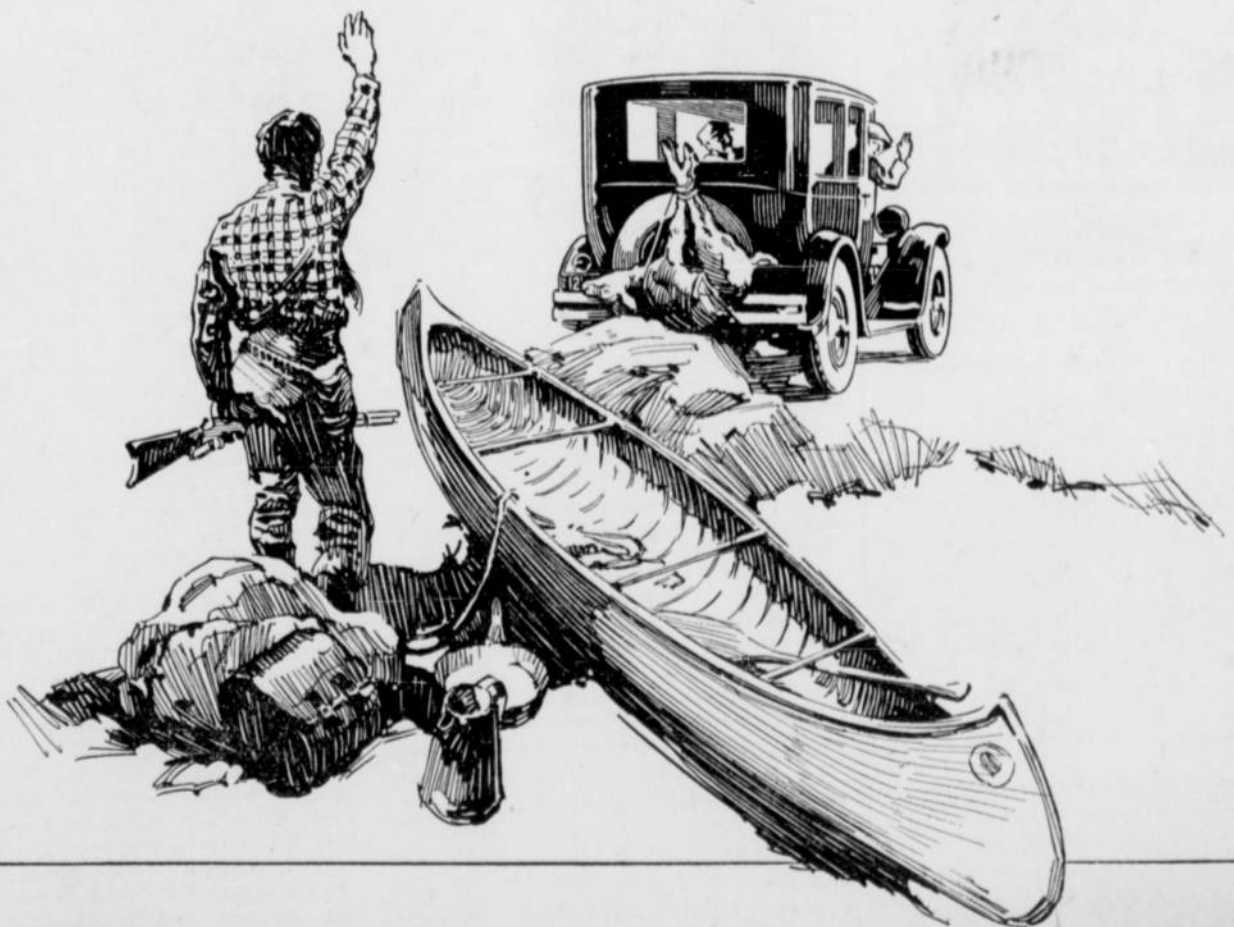
DODGE BROTHERS SPECIAL SEDAN

The aristocrat of Dodge Brothers line of closed cars. Yet so dependably built is the Special Sedan that frequently you find it serving under conditions that would try the sturdiest open cars.

This amazing capacity for long life and hard work is recognized everywhere as the outstanding characteristic of Dodge Brothers product.

It is strikingly evidenced by the fact that more than 90% of all the motor cars Dodge Brothers have built during the past eleven years are still in active service—a record which stands impressively alone in automobile history.

DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO



(1372)

Smoke

T&B

A Blend of Imported
Virginia Leaf

D

Great Athletic Book 10c

Learn wrestling, self-defense, Jiu-jitsu, Let Farmer Burns Manager Frank Gotch, World's Champion, teach you. Makes you strong, healthy and skillful. Fine book showing great holds and tricks by Burns and Gotch. Write today—immediately—giving your age. 355 Range Farmer Burns School of Wrestling, Winnipeg, Canada.

Train for Business in Winnipeg, where Positions are Plentiful

The Success is a strong, reliable school. More than 26,000 Men and Women have taken Success Courses since 1909. New students may enroll at any time. Write for Free Prospectus.

SUCCESS
BUSINESS COLLEGE
WINNIPEG LIMITED MAN.



"Why don't I get ahead?"

Do you really want to know? Do you want us to be almost brutally frank and tell you? Are you man enough to take a bitter pill today for the good it will do you tomorrow? Are you? Then read on.

The reason you're not getting ahead is because you're not willing to pay the price of Success. You're wishing instead of working.

Down deep in your heart you know that you're untrained—that you couldn't handle a bigger job if the boss offered it to you. And yet you wonder why you're not getting ahead!

Wake up, man—wake up. Every time you see an I. C. S. coupon, your opportunity is staring you in the face. Haven't you passed it by long enough?

It's not too late if you will only let the International Correspondence Schools help you. One hour a day spent with the I. C. S. in the quiet of your own home will prepare you for the position you want in the work you like best. Yes, it will! Put it up to us to prove it.

Mail the Coupon for Free Booklet

..... TEAR OUT HERE

**INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE
SCHOOLS CANADIAN, LIMITED**
Department 1993. Montreal, Canada

Without cost or obligation, please send me full information about the subject before which I have marked "X" in the list below:

- | | |
|--|--|
| BUSINESS TRAINING DEPARTMENT | TECHNICAL and INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Lighting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Wiring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Banking & Banking Law | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accountancy | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Shop Practice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nicholson Cost Accounting | <input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Positions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeping | <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engine Operating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business English | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Secretary | <input type="checkbox"/> Surveying and Mapping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | <input type="checkbox"/> Min. Eng. or Metallurgist |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Airplane Engines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French | <input type="checkbox"/> Architect |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Salesmanship | <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising | <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Better Letters | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Builder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Trade | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Show Card Lettering | <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing and Heating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stenography & Typing | <input type="checkbox"/> Textile Manufacturing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Common School Subjects | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High School Subjects | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illustrating | <input type="checkbox"/> Automobile Work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cartooning | <input type="checkbox"/> Navigation |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & Poultry |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics |

Name.....

Street.....

Address.....

City.....

Occupation.....

If name of course you want is not in the above list, please explain your needs in a letter.

shouted anathemas, all of which failed to disturb the peace within. Then, muttering curses, he beat an enraged retreat. He had made himself ridiculous before his subordinates he well knew, and he promised himself a deadly revenge.

As Charles expected he was summoned to the Chief's office after dinner. Archie followed him to the door, whispering encouragement, and Campbell gave him a word of advice.

"Don't bite off your nose to spite your face, lad. He'll not be here long. Take your medicine."

But the young man went in to his doom with a set face.

The interview was long and stormy. MacNeill blustered and cursed and browbeat his clerk furiously, until goaded to desperation Charles turned upon him. For one wild instant he was in danger of striking a Chief Factor, when a merciful intervention occurred. No stretch of anyone's imagination could picture old Geordie, with his hairy dog's face and squinting eyes, as an angel, but surely his office was angelic this morning. His grizzled head had been pressed against the key-hole during the interview, and at this crucial moment he opened the door unceremoniously.

"Maister Stuart's wanted in the store," he announced without haste.

Charles turned blindly, realizing what he had been saved from. He strode out of the room still hot and raging. MacNeill arose from his seat and turned in fury upon the cause of the interruption.

Old Geordie was a servant of long standing in Fort Garry, and a privileged one. Not even Governor McTavish had dared take liberties with him. He responded to the Chief's onslaught of abuse right gallantly, thrust for thrust.

The storm ended by MacNeill's ordering Geordie to go and bring Charles back, and by Geordie's ordering the Chief to go to a certain place of much warmer temperature than the Red River. And then the blow fell, and old Geordie, the faithful servant of many years' standing, who had welcomed Governor Simpson to Fort Garry and paddled for the great MacKay himself, was dismissed from the service and ordered to leave the fort.

When Charles returned to the office, Chief Trader Campbell sent for him, to reason him into yielding.

You don't know what you are doing, lad," he warned. "He's angry enough to do anything, and a Chief Factor once put a fellow in irons who defied him."

"Very well, let him," answered the Young Chevalier, unmoved.

"I don't think there is any danger of imprisonment here in this civilized region, whatever might happen in an isolated post," Campbell continued, "but he will send you to Siberia. You will be shoved round from one lonely post to the other, and your prospects will be ruined."

But Charles could not be moved, even while he was very grateful to his friend for his good intentions.

The elder man arose and was walking up and down the floor in deep perplexity when Archie burst in with the dire news of Geordie's fate. Charles was far more distressed by this calamity than his own.

A council of war was held at once, and a deputation of Campbell, McMurray and the Doctor was appointed to wait upon the Chief the next morning and intercede for the old man. They were careful to make no reference to the cause of the quarrel, but merely pleaded for clemency.

MacNeill was not so hard to deal with as they had supposed. He was, in truth, just a little ashamed of having turned the old man out, and was afraid there would be a reckoning for him later. But he could not have insubordination, either in servant or clerk, he declared ominously.

"Perhaps if old Geordie apologized," Campbell suggested tentatively, and the matter was settled thus. If the old man would come to the Chief and acknowledge his fault he would be reinstated.

But to get old Geordie to apologize was no light task. When all the officers had done their best with him he still remained adamant. He would apologize

to no man—no, not to Prince Rupert himself, were he present.

They had almost given up in despair when Charles had an inspiration.

"It might make him a little easier on me, Geordie," he said slyly. "He knows you and I are in sympathy with each other in our iniquity, and I might get off a little easier if you'd smooth him down a bit."

Campbell seized upon this weapon. "That's just what I've been thinking, Mr. Stuart," he declared. "There's no doubt that if Geordie could see his way clear to mollify the Chief a little you would certainly be let down much easier."

The scheme worked. Geordie made it very clear that he was apologizing for the sake of his friend and no other reason; but he promised that on the morrow he would go to the Bourgeois and humble himself duly.

He stipulated that there was to be no one present to witness the ceremony, and the immortal apology might have remained in oblivion and have been lost to the annals of the Hudson's Bay Company had not Carruthers happened to be in an inner room of the office and overheard it. He brought the report to Bachelors' Hall that evening, and the smoky rafters rang with laughter.

Old Geordie shuffled in and stood just inside the door, waiting. The Chief looked up uncompromisingly. "Well," he asked sharply, "what do you want here?"

Old Geordie looked like anything but a humble suppliant. He resembled more than ever a Scottish terrier, and one that was about to take a nip out of somebody.

He looked up with his sidelong glance from under his bushy brows.

"Ye mind whit Ah sed till ye, yister-morn," he barked gruffly.

"I do indeed," said the Chief Factor sternly.

"Ye mind where Ah tell ye tae gang," continued the little man.

"I certainly do."

"Weell," Geordie concluded shortly, "ye're no tae gang. Ye're tae bide here." And, turning his back upon the Chief, he shuffled away.

It was not exactly what might be called an apology; but it was a reprieve for the Chief Factor from an impending doom, and therefore showed that Geordie was on friendly terms with him again. At least the Chief accepted it so. Geordie continued in his place, and there was no more said upon the matter.

Charles's case was not so easily disposed of. Upon that the Chief maintained an ominous silence. One of the men was given the work the rebel had dropped and no more was heard of the matter. But Charles well knew that the fire was only banked up and would be found hot and glowing when the time came to stir it into flame.

CHAPTER XVII

Banished

But a few days later as he rode along the soft black highway he saw a vision that banished all his troubles as though they had been blown away by a prairie wind. Just beyond the coulee he met a small cavalcade coming up the road: old Murray mounted and riding, for all his years, like a young hunter, Flemmand, the half-breed servant loping behind, and at her uncle's side Flora, on her dancing black mount, sitting like a young queen on her throne, and looking more beautiful, Charles thought, in her dark green riding habit than even in the sky-blue silk! The old man saluted curtly, the girl smiled, a light in her eyes. As they swept into the driveway, and Charles, riding slowly, watched them, she turned in her saddle and waved her whip.

The lessening of Charles's work and the slackening of business during the summer season, was leaving the young clerks with much time on their hands. Archie and Ferguson rode out the next afternoon to a Metis horse-race on the prairie, but they could not persuade Charles to leave the office. The sound of their horses' hoofs had scarcely died away, however, when he was mounted and speeding in the opposite direction.

And, strange to say, about the same time a young lady took her basket and her scissors, and announced that she



Bathe the affected parts with
Minard's in warm water.
Quick relief assured.

Always keep Minard's handy for
colds, sprains, cuts and bruises.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

COUGHS

are Nature's signals warning
that resistance is broken and
the body undernourished.

Scott's Emulsion

is a blessing to all who need
strength. It helps keep the
body vigorous and healthful.
Try it!

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

25-59

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 358F State St., Marshall, Mich.



End Catarrh Germs in Three Minutes

Chronic catarrh, no matter how bad, and cases of bronchial asthma now yield instantly to the amazing discovery of a French scientist. This drugless method, called Lavex, eliminates the germs in three minutes, yet is positively harmless to the most delicate tissues. Your head and lungs are cleared like magic. Sufferers are relieved in a single night.

To prove it and to introduce Lavex to ten thousand sufferers in one month, I offer to send a treatment free and postpaid, to any one who will write for it. No obligation. No cost. If it banishes your Catarrh you can repay the favor by telling your friends—if not, the loss is mine. No matter what you have tried, just send me your name and address for this generous free treatment and prove that you can be rid of catarrh.

W. R. SMITH, 7498 Lavex Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

ENLARGED PROSTATE

Are you of middle-age and one of the 65 per cent. that medical men agree are so troubled after 40? Do you want to know what science has done in tracing the cause of this general affliction? That you don't have to suffer and can completely recover? My free book and sincere advice will come to you without cost if you write today. H. Wilson, Sup't, Kansas General Research Hospital, Box 404, Milford, Geary Co., Kans.

was going down to the coulee to gather flowers for the dinner table.

"But, Flora dear," said her aunt in her soft, complaining voice, "we really do not need the wild flowers; there are so many in your garden. And I am afraid you will get your feet damp. Let Flemmand fetch them if you must have them."

"Oh, but Aunt Murray, dear," expostulated the girl, "there are no garden flowers like the wild ones that grow in the coulee. And I couldn't let Flemmand gather them. It would be like letting him eat my dinner." She kissed her and ran down the garden walk, Burk capering ahead of her. Mrs. Murray watched her from the low window and sighed. It was wonderful to be young and bright and happy. I really hope she won't get her feet damp, though," she murmured.

Flora tripped along the path, humming under her breath a gay song about gathering garlands.

Her uncle's long narrow farm had been left almost entirely uncultivated. It stretched past the highway away out on to the prairie, "as far as one could see under a horse." But the Chief Factor had enough and to spare laid up for his old age, and, except for his garden around the house and the hay for his horses, he cared nothing about his land. So it was left to grow up in a garden of wild flowers.

Here was the fire-weed lifting its flaming torch on the hillside, and black-eyed Susans winking and smiling and nodding their golden heads. Farther down there were columbines and flaring orange meadow lilies, and the stream bed was carpeted with lady's slippers. But Flora did not gather any. As soon as she reached the stream she turned and slowly made her way up the coulee towards the highway. She was not singing now, she was listening intently to the sound of galloping hoofs on the soft dirt road.

The galloping stopped suddenly at the bridge. Burk charged up the pathway, barking joyously, and the next moment the Young Chevalier was coming down the path, leading his horse.

It was impossible for them to hide the fact that they were overjoyed at seeing each other again. She forgot all about Marie Rose, he forgot everything but the rapture of being with her. He tied his horse to a tree, and they plunged into the little grove.

When her basket was filled they sat down on an old willow trunk. The poplars whispered over their heads, the elms screened them from the world. It was their first opportunity to get really acquainted, and they told each other everything, like a pair of children who had just met.

She told him about her old home in Upper Canada, where her father and mother were buried, and all about her journey with her dear friends to the west; and about Alice Douglas, who was Mrs. MacDonald now, and who had come all the way from Scotland to Lake Athabasca.

"She was wonderfully brave," Charles said, though he was really thinking she was wonderfully blessed in being allowed to travel in such company.

"And so she should be, when she was going to marry such a brave man," Flora said, wisely.

Charles had told about his life in St. Andrew's, and the mother he had left waiting for him, and his trip out from Stromness; and they talked frankly about his adventure with Marie Rose on the ice. He told how gallantly the girl had behaved, and for a while Flora fell silent, thinking of Marie Rose and all Adelaide had told her.

They would have wandered all day along the banks of the stream, but that he was reminded that he must be at the fort an hour before the supper time.

"I forgot to tell you," he said, as he turned reluctantly up the path, "that I have had a stroke of good luck. I'm going to have the Edward in my name changed to Edmund. I'm an outlaw now."

"What crime have you committed?" she asked laughingly.

"I'm not sure; but I think it must be high treason. It's a long story. May I ride down here tomorrow and tell you all about it?"

"Tomorrow I ride down to the Lower

Avoid Rush
the

Use
the
EATON
Catalogue
Now

**GET your
CHRISTMAS
ORDER IN
EARLY**

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

Fort—with Flemmand," she said.

"If I should happen to ride down there at the same time you wouldn't mind, would you?" he asked humbly.

She hesitated just a moment, knowing that her Uncle would mind very much. Then her little chin came up suddenly and her mouth grew firm.

"No," she said in a whisper, "I don't think I'd—mind."

Charles rode back to the fort, not on Rouge Garry, the horse he had come out on, but on winged Pegasus, soaring far above all the columns and accounts and Chief Factors of the Company. He strode into the mess hall to supper, radiating gladness. The Chief Factor, at the head of the table, regarded him under lowering brows. He experienced a fierce satisfaction in the fact that the young rebel should look so impudently gay on the eve of his execution. MacNeill promised himself that he would not be so insultingly cheerful on the morrow.

As Charles was crossing the square to the Indian Hall the next morning he met Louis running up from the Depot, dancing with joy.

"Go Norway House, today!" he cried, showing an armful of very grand

new apparel which he had just purchased for the occasion. "Pierre and me, we mak' de grande treep."

"Well done, Louis!" Charles cried. "Hope you have a bon voyage! Come and see me before you go!"

Louis beamed. The young M'sieu Stuart was very free-handed, and would certainly give him a farewell gift.

Charles had just entered the Indian Hall when old Geordie came padding after him. Since he had been reinstated in the service old Geordie had more than ever the air of a terrier on guard. He watched Charles as a faithful dog would watch his master's goods.

"He'll be wantin' ye," he whispered, with a jerk of his thumb towards the Chief Factor's house.

Archie looked up from his account book, his eyes full of apprehension.

"Now hold your horses, boy," warned Chief Trader Campbell.

"We who are about to die salute you!" Charles quoted tragically. He gave the Red River shrug, shoulders up, hands thrown out, and, slapping old Geordie on the back, marched away whistling.

MacNeill was sitting at his desk as Charles obeyed his summons to enter.

He looked up casually. "Mr. Stuart," he said, between puffs of his pipe, "you have been appointed to Fort Hearne for the coming winter."

For a moment Charles stood and looked at him. It seemed impossible that he had heard aright. If Fort Garry was called the Traders' Paradise, Fort Hearne, that far outpost on the bleak shore of the Great Slave Lake, was the perfect type of its opposite. Charles had often heard of it. MacNeill had chosen his revenge well. But the young man took the blow standing. There was an almost imperceptible straightening of his shoulders, and then he answered quite as casually.

"Ah—thank you. When do I go?"

"There is a boat leaving for Norway House this afternoon, it will meet the Athabasca Brigade there."

A blinding rage against the tyrant who held him so completely in his power seized Charles. For one moment he had a desperate impulse to refuse; to defy him and take the consequence. But he held himself back. He would never see Flora Carmichael again was the uppermost thought, but it was also the thought of her that kept him from doing something irretrievably rash.

"Shall I have time to get my traps together?" he heard himself asking.

"That need not take you long. The boat starts in an hour." MacNeill took up his pen again, and resumed his work as though he had given an order to his apprentice clerk to step over to the Depot instead of the Artie Circle.

It was a physical impossibility for Charles to go without another word.

"You have the power to send me and I must go," he said with an ominous quiet. "But I promise you that we shall meet again and—it will be my turn."

He went out, head up, and the Chief said never a word. But for all his gallant bearing Charles's heart was sick within him. He cared very little for his banishment; it promised new scenes and adventures. But he knew quite well that he would never be allowed to come out of exile until his term was up—four years more. And he would never see Flora Carmichael again.

He ran upstairs to his room and slipped the hook of his door. He must have one minute to write to her before Archie and the other men found out and came storming in upon him. He snatched some writing paper from his cassette and wrote on his knee. Briefly

he told her that he could not ride with her that afternoon. He was banished to the Mackenzie River District, for how long he could not say. He dared not say all he longed to, dared not ask if he might hope to meet her again. And so his note was rather cold. He was afraid to write too much and so he wrote very little.

He had scarcely finished when Archie was thundering at the door, incoherent with rage and grief. He was speedily followed by Campbell and the Doctor, and even Ferguson came hurrying in.

Charles was the only one who was calm, though his face was pale and his eyes were dangerously bright. He even made a pretense at being cheerful, as he flung his belongings into his bag.

"They say you sleep all winter at Fort Hearne," he remarked. "I'll make up for all the sleep I lost getting up to be early at work in the Packing House."

It was hard to get a word alone with Archie, but a word was sufficient. Archie asked no questions, as he tucked the note away carefully in his shirt pocket, though his eyes showed his amazement.

They all followed him down to the landing, even Ferguson lamenting. The

old Doctor and Mr. Campbell were muttering things under their breath concerning the Bourgeois that would not have been good for him to hear. Archie alone said nothing. Parting with Charlie was like taking leave of his life and he looked as if he had been stricken with a sudden illness.

A hurried good-bye, a leap on board, and the banished one was in the boat slipping swiftly down the Red River almost before he realized what had happened. In a short time he had rounded Point Douglas, and Fort Garry and his waving friends had disappeared.

CHAPTER XVIII

A Chance for Liberty

The Chief Factor at Norway House held one of the most important as well as one of the most difficult positions in the service. As York Factory was the Liverpool of Rupert's Land, so Norway House was its London. Here Parliament met once a year to administer the affairs of the Company; here all its far-reaching lines converged; and thither came men from the Buffalo Plains, from

the Mackenzie River, from the slopes of the Rockies and from the bleak shores of Hudson Bay.

The man at the head of Norway House was also the admiral of the Company's inland fleet. Here the rollicking, irresponsible voyageurs came yelting into port from every lake and river of the wide domain; and it was often a task requiring both tact and muscle to induce the gay Baptiste to go out again under oar and towing-line. For indeed there was rarely a season that did not see Norway House in a state of turmoil over the threatened breakdown of the transport system. So the man at the head of this post needed a strong arm and a steady head.

Chief Factor Murdock Cameron, the father of Marie Rose, had both, and was chiefly renowned for his muscular prowess. Every man of importance in the Service had a descriptive nickname. Cameron's was "Old Murder"—a play on his Christian name which was not altogether inappropriate, for he would knock down a turbulent boatman or a disobedient apprentice clerk with complete equanimity, and never look to see if he rose again.

Under ordinary circumstances Cameron would not have noticed an apprentice clerk more or less arriving or departing during his busy summer. He would have worked him hard while he was under his command, and would have seen him go without even enquiring his destination. But when Apprentice Clerk Stuart from Fort Garry stepped out of a Red River boat at Norway House he came as a solution to a perplexing problem that was worrying the Bourgeois more than all the drunken orgies of the Portage la Loche Brigade.

Ever since his daughter had returned from her year's schooling in the homeland she had constituted this problem. She had come home from York Factory against her father's orders, leaving behind the indignant chief of Fort Hudson, to whom she had been promised in marriage. And now another offer had come to her. Chief Trader McRae, of the important post of Fort Saskatchewan, had sent a letter with the spring brigade, asking for Cameron's daughter. This was an alliance for which Cameron was extremely anxious, but once more the girl was in the depths of sullen rebellion, and all because of some silly notion she had taken for a young apprentice clerk on the voyage home. Her father was loth to force her; Marie Rose was his youngest child, and for all his murderous reputation he was not a hard man. So, all unknowing, Chief Factor MacNeill had sent his enemy to the very place where he had a strong chance for liberty.

It was into this net of circumstances that the unconscious Charles stepped on a balmy August day when he landed at Norway House. The fort was a very gay and very busy place in summer. It was the most beautiful and well-kept of all the Company's posts. The buildings were freshly painted and in excellent repair; walks were trim; a garden bloomed beside the Bourgeois' house, and a wide green sward stretched between the stockade and the lake. Along the wide sand of the shore lay the boats of two brigades being overhauled and made ready for their long voyage. The enclosure rang with the sound of the hammering and the laughter and shouting of the men as they hurried to and fro between the shore and the storehouse with the cargo for the boats.

Charles was hailed by old friends from the York Brigade, "Ho, Boy!" "Hooraw, Waby-stig-wan!" and there was much hand-shaking and giving of tobacco. As he walked up to the building where the transient officers were housed, calling, "Hello, Bateese!" "Ho, Boy, Big Wind!" "Hurrah, Duncan!" A stout young man with an amazed, round face came leaping down the walk and flung himself upon him.

Johnny McBain again! He had been transferred, when Piapot's Creek was abandoned, to a post in the Swan River District under his old friend Halliday. And Halliday had managed to get him a snug berth at Norway House, through the influence he now wielded in the Family Compact. Charles forgot all his troubles in seeing old Johnny again, and his friend's rage over the injus-

CHRYSLER FOUR

Performance and Beauty That Appeal to Those Who Know

The Dominion-wide popularity of this new quality Four is due to the enthusiasm of men and women who say they have never seen its equal for comfort, beauty, ease of handling and performance.

These characteristics, so uniquely Chrysler, are the result of the application, for the first time, of the proved scientific engineering of its famous companion car, the Chrysler Six, to four-cylinder practice. Linked to this is a degree of manufacturing skill and accuracy found only in Chrysler products.

Women who like fine things are captivated by the Chrysler Four beauty of line and coloring, by its restful riding and handling—the result of Chrysler-designed spring suspension and pivotal steering, together with balloon tires.

They appreciate in particular the greater safety of Chrysler hydraulic four-wheel brakes, furnished on this new Four at slight extra cost for the first time on any car of like price.

Test these distinctive Chrysler Four advantages yourself. Your nearest dealer will welcome the opportunity of a demonstration.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Walter P. Chrysler, Chairman of the Board



CHRYSLER FOUR—Touring Car, \$1240; Club Coupe, \$1385; Coach, \$1460; Sedan, \$1535. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.

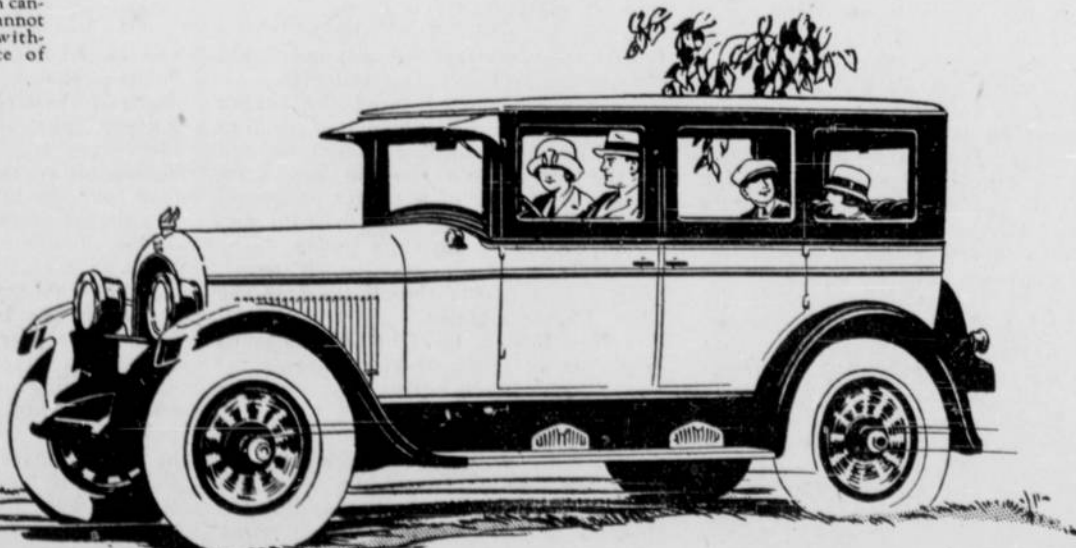
CHRYSLER SIX—Phaeton, \$1860; Coach, \$1945; Roadster, \$2270; Sedan, \$2275; Royal Coupe, \$2410; Brougham, \$2505; Imperial, \$2600; Crown Imperial, \$2825.

All prices f. o. b. Windsor, taxes extra.

Bodies by Fisher on all Chrysler enclosed models. All models equipped with full balloon tires.

There are Chrysler dealers and superior Chrysler service everywhere. All dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

All Chrysler models are protected against theft by the Fedco patented car numbering system, exclusive with Chrysler, which cannot be counterfeited and cannot be altered or removed without conclusive evidence of tampering.



tice done him was very grateful to his indignant heart.

"Mackenzie River!" Johnny fairly shrieked as he stamped beside him on the way up to the building. "Botany Bay!" His outpourings were so much more grievous than when he himself was ordered to Piapot's Creek, that Charles was forced to turn comforter.

"A'm no died yet, me whatever, as old Geordie says," he declared, and proceeded to cheer him further by telling of old Geordie's apology to the Bourgeois. But Johnny was scarcely able to smile.

"It's just as I told you," he cried, taking up his plaint again. "It's a mistake to work hard for this rotten Company. Take it easy while you're in, and get out the minute your contract expires. MacNeill! The dirty Indian!"

They were turning up the board walk that led to the hostel, when a tall man, in voyageur dress, dark and lithe and with the unmistakable stamp of one long in command, came striding down towards the water.

"Look, Charlie, that's Chief Trader MacDonald," whispered Johnny McBain as he passed. "He's the man you'll be under on the way north. Thank heaven he's a gentleman."

Charles turned eagerly; not because MacDonald was one of the great figures in the service, and the hero of a pretty romance, but because he had the high honor of being married to the woman who had brought Flora Carmichael to the Red River.

Chief Trader MacDonald was worthy of a second glance for his own sake. Though still in his early forties his name stood high in the annals of the Company. He had penetrated into unexplored regions of the west and had opened up unknown rivers for the Company's brigades, and had even climbed the shining wall of the Rockies and traded with the turbulent Indians in their mountain wilds. He was especially successful in dealing with the Indians and voyageurs and had even managed the Portage la Loche Brigade—that fleet of boats that sped far north to where the height of land broke the jewelled chain of lakes and rivers reaching to the Arctic Ocean.

But year after year, when the ruling body of the Hudson's Bay Company sat in the seats of the mighty in Old London, the pictured face of the gallant Prince Rupert looked down upon many a name of the wintering partners recommended for high honors, but never on the name of Roderick MacDonald. He had been raised just one step above clerkship, but beyond that all his exploring and trading could not move him.

"MacDonald's a case in point," grumbled Johnny. "His trouble is that he's not related in marriage or otherwise to the Family Compact. You can marry any kind of greasy savage in this country and you'll be made Governor, but MacDonald married a lady! Huh!"

Suddenly he turned squarely upon his friend, an inspiration illuminating his round face.

"Charlie! If you'd only act wisely now, you could snap your fingers in MacNeill's face!" His voice dropped to a whisper. "Marie Rose is here. I danced with her last night. Her father can do anything."

Charles, who had been looking about nervously for fear of encountering Marie Rose, turned upon him.

"You unmitigated bounder. Do you think I'd use my acquaintance with her? . . ."

"Oh, yes, I know you will be high and mighty about it just now, but you won't be so haughty when you've been frost-bitten for four years among the Esquimaux. Marie Rose is prettier than ever and talks about you all the time. Lots of better fellows than you have married half-breed girls!"

"I didn't mean that I considered myself above her," cried Charles, hot and raging. "What I'm trying to get into your head is that I would consider a fellow an unpardonable scoundrel who'd marry any girl to save himself from hardship."

"Pshaw, you'll never be anything but a moon-yass, if you live here till you're pensioned. If the girl is willing,

and there's no doubt about it, why not? You could be a Chief Factor before you're thirty!"

"If you don't stop being a confounded jackass," cried Charles, losing his temper entirely, "I'll throw you into the lake!"

"Oh, all right," grumbled his well-meaning friend. "If you will hang yourself, why do it thoroughly." He sighed deeply. "After all I guess it's no worse to sell beads to the Esquimaux than work under this old cinnamon bear here, even as a father-in-law. I've been here a fortnight and I can tell you MacNeill's an angel of light in comparison. Come on; let's go and gnaw some bones with the other animals."

The big bell in the square was ringing and men and officers were hastening to the midday meal. The officers' mess at Norway House during the summer was a lively gathering. The long table was filled with bronzed and bearded men from all over Rupert's Land, many of them showing a strain of Indian blood. The only shaven man at the table was a jolly priest who sat near the Chief Factor and made everybody around him merry.

Charles listened eagerly to tales from all over the Company's vast Empire: stories of ice fields far up on the slopes of the Rockies, of the treacherous Indian tribes beyond the Yukon mountains, of the vast herds of caribou that migrated from the barren lands of the Arctic, of the myriad wild fowl on the eastern shores of Hudson Bay. It was all very fascinating; he began to hear again the luring call of the far places.

He gave the most careful attention to the dark, hairy, jovial man at the head of the table. Chief Factor Cameron alone held the power to annul his sentence, and though the subject was a delicate one, he could not but hope that Marie Rose's father might feel some natural gratitude towards him.

Johnny McBain had been introducing his friend to all the younger men seated near. A dark young man with an eagle nose and a strikingly handsome face, displaying a strong strain of Cree blood, was seated next to Charles, and though Johnny McBain had met him only once before he ventured to do the honors in his genial fashion.

"Mr. Chatake, Mr. Stuart," he said easily.

Charles bowed; the young man merely nodded curtly without looking at him.

"My name happens to be Melbourne," he remarked coldly to the opposite wall. The self-appointed master of ceremonies mumbled something like an apology, and remained silent so long that Charles turned towards him enquiringly and found him in grave danger of choking with suppressed laughter.

"It's Melbourne, sure enough," he whispered shakingly. "The Indians call him the Pelican, Chatake, you know. Look at his nose and you'll know why. And, by Jove, I forgot it wasn't his real name. He didn't exactly see the joke!" he added, strangling again.

"I understand we are to be fellow-travellers, Mr. Stuart," Chief Trader MacDonald said. "Mr. Melbourne, here, has been at Fort Hearne," he added invitingly.

"Beastly hole," growled Mr. "Chatake." "A month of black flies and giant mosquitos constitutes the summer; for the other eleven months you are frozen, so you don't notice the discomforts."

"Mr. Stuart from Fort Garry?" asked a young apprentice clerk, touching Charles on the arm as they rose from the table. "The Bourgeois wants to see you, please. You are to go to his office at two."

An hour later, full of high hope, Charles knocked at the door of the Chief's office. A deep rumbling voice bade him enter. Marie Rose's father was seated at his desk. His bushy hair, his long wiry head and covered his breast and his erect eyebrows were almost the same color as his brown face. His eyes blinked fiercely from beneath his brows. He turned as the young man entered, and shoved his spectacles up into his hair, thereby adding something to his already wild appearance. But his welcome dispelled all Charles's preconceived notions of him. Cameron

Wrap up warm inside



On a raw winter's day you wouldn't venture out without a good overcoat to keep out the cold. But your *inside* wants keeping warm as well.

Make a practice of drinking BOVRIL regularly during the winter months. It keeps up your vitality and helps you to resist colds, chills and influenza.

Hot

BOVRIL

Puts Beef into you

A Great Selling Agency

A whole train-load of feeder cattle was shipped the other day by United Livestock Growers to buyers at St. Paul. These had been sorted up into uniform car-load lots by the pool.

Hundreds of cars of feeder cattle have been shipped direct to purchasers in Eastern Canada, in the United States and in the Western provinces. The "mail order" business of the pool in feeder cattle is steadily increasing. Buyers all over are learning that they can deal satisfactorily with this Company.

United Livestock Growers is increasing and improving the distribution of Western cattle. That is one of the things that marks this as a great selling agency.

You will be charged no commission when you buy stocker and feeder cattle from the pool.

Ship your livestock to this co-operative agency through your local co-operative livestock shipping association. Send in your orders for cattle you wish to buy.

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED

WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW EDMONTON CALGARY

Make your wants widely known through *Classified ads.*

The Perfect Blend

"SALADA"

TEA

H715

The exquisite flavor of Salada is produced by the expert blending of the choicest teas grown.

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1870

THREE MILLION ACRES

— IN —
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE
GRAZING LANDS ON LEASE
WOOD AND HAY PERMITS GRANTED

ON REASONABLE TERMS

Apply for particulars and inspection facilities to
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Land Department, Winnipeg or Edmonton.

bright
clean
thick
hard
seamless
solderless

"Wear-Ever"

Aluminum Kitchen Utensils

Over 100 Million
"Wear - Ever"
Utensils Now in
Use.

WEAR-EVER
ALUMINUM
TRADE MARK
Made in Canada



ALUMINUM COMPANY
of Canada, Limited
TORONTO

1925
25th Anniversary of
"Wear-Ever"
Aluminum Cooking Utensils

was a big, loud-voiced, bullying fellow with a terrible temper, but he had a kindly, easy-going manner upon ordinary occasions.

"Very glad to meet you, Mr. Stuart," he said, shaking his hand warmly. "I have always wanted an opportunity to thank you for the great service you did me last summer on Hudson Bay. Several eyewitnesses told me how gallantly you went to my daughter's rescue, when you might have climbed on board."

"It was Miss Cameron who behaved gallantly," Charles declared, much embarrassed.

The Chief waved his hand, "Sit down and let's talk over your plans; you seem to have got into another ice-jam, eh?" He indicated an open letter on his desk, and his eyes twinkled as at a good joke. "You are being sent to Siberia, I understand," he declared jovially, twisting and raking his long beard. "Fort Hearne! MacNeill's a lad! He couldn't have sent you much further away, could he?"

"I have been left with no doubts that it was Mr. MacNeill's intention to send me as far as the Company's boundaries permit," remarked Charles coldly. It was no subject for jesting.

The elder man sat back in his chair and looked keenly at the younger. He was of good family, and was plainly a gentleman. MacNeill had commended him very highly last winter and so had Murray. If he allowed him to marry Marie Rose, he would soon be promoted; and it would spite MacNeill, which be another advantage.

He picked up his long quill pen, drove it into a bottle with an energetic movement and, rising from his chair, began walking up and down. Charles rose also; the Chief Factor paused before him.

"Do you want to go to Mackenzie District?" he asked abruptly.

"It is not Mackenzie District I object to," replied Charles. "But I naturally dislike being sent anywhere as a punishment, when I have done nothing wrong."

Cameron grunted. He had his own way of dealing with insubordination, which he felt was much better than MacNeill's, but he rather liked the young fellow's spirit. He walked up and down again. "I have a position here I think you might fill," he said at last, raking his beard. Charles's heart leaped and he heard a humming in his ears which were strained to listen for the next words. "My chief accountant needs a man, and I understand that's been your line. Halliday, of Fort Hampton, sent me a fellow a fortnight ago who isn't worth a tinker's curse. I'm thinking of shipping him north for the Fort Hearne work, and keeping you here."

Charles's heart paused in its soaring and came thudding to the soles of his moccasins. To think of poor Johnny McBain being his scapegoat!

"I couldn't remain her feeling I'd been the cause of some other fellow's banishment, sir!" he stammered.

"You wouldn't. This young Mac—whatever his name is—has to be shipped somewhere, into the back-waters of the service. Sit down till I explain the situation. I understand that you have always shown a desire for hard work. I like that. I think we should get on well. If you remain here and succeed, I shall see that promotion comes your way." He paused, looked out of the window, twisted his beard, then turned suddenly. "Have you ever thought of getting married?"

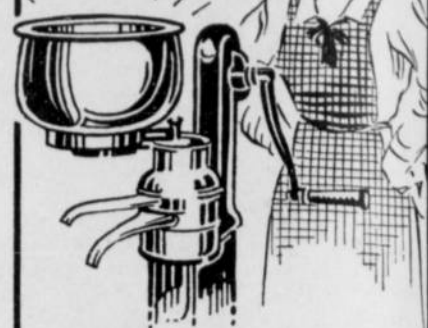
The hot blood rushed into Charles's face. "No, sir," he managed to say, not quite truthfully. "It has been out of the question for me, of course."

Cameron waved his hand. "Not if you stay here. I understand there has been some sort of attachment between you and my daughter since your escape together."

For a few moments the big windows of the office with their view of Playgreen Lake and the busy boatmen, kept moving from one wall to the other. Charles suddenly arose feeling he must hold the floor down.

"You are very good, sir—too good," he stammered at last. "But I'm afraid it wouldn't be—Miss Cameron wouldn't—" He stopped, overcome with a strange feeling of utter degradation.

"In the Dairy"



Old Dutch did it!

Ensure *healthful cleanliness* all through the dairy by using Old Dutch. Makes everything hygienically pure and sanitary. Won't scratch. Goes further and lasts longer.



"HAWICO."

PERFECTION WEAR

The real SCOTCH under and outer wear that is woven to shape, does not get baggy.

MENDETS - WONDER LEAK STOPPERS
mend leaks instantly (nail utensils, but over bags, etc. insert and tighten. 1/2c and 3/4c package postpaid. AGENTS WANTED.
Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. T Collingwood, Ont.

CLOTH REMNANTS

We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as, ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds; latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Big value bundles at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

George Grattan, Mfg. Agent, New Glasgow, Que.

FITS

permanently stopped by Trench's Remedy for Epilepsy and Fits. Simple home treatment. Over 35 years' success. Thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world. Send for free book giving full particulars. Write at once to
TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED
217 St. James' Chambers, 79 Adelaide East
(Cut this out) Toronto, Canada

"Oh, Rosie's quite willing, I assure you!" laughed Rosie's father, entirely oblivious to the possibility that this apprentice clerk might not be equally so. "I will confess I had higher ambitions for her; but she is a determined lassie, and—I want to see her settled."

Charles suddenly felt hot indignation boiling up within him. These Chiefs of Rupert's Land! They moved men and women about as old Geordie and Dufresne moved their pieces in a game of checkers!

"I am deeply sensible of the great honor, and the great kindness you are doing me, Mr. Cameron." The floor was

settling down under the weight of his rising wrath, he was becoming master of himself. "But I have no idea of marrying for many years yet, if ever, indeed. And—it would be quite out of the question, I assure you."

The Chief Factor stared at him. Had he heard aright? Here was a young apprentice clerk, under sentence of death, so far as his prospects were concerned, boldly insulting the mighty ruler of Norway House and refusing an honor that any officer of the Company might have envied him!

"Do you realize what you are doing?" he demanded, red rage leaping into his eyes. "Do you realize, sir, that I have conferred a tremendous honor upon you, and at the same time have done a great injury to my daughter's prospects? Do you realize who I am? And who are you that you dare presume. . . ."

Charles's small stock of discretion was all gone by this time. Cameron had given him a rope and he proceeded to hang himself thoroughly. He blazed forth: "You certainly do your daughter an unpardonable injury, sir, when you offer her to any man, when you have no reason to suppose he desires the honor, were he the Governor of Rupert's Land himself!"

"Old Murder" Cameron had but one method of dealing with rebellion, and had been known to knock down an over-bold Chief Trader who defied him. This was a situation calling for more than words. He leaped to his feet, his fists clenched. Charles met him more than half-way, fierce joy in his eyes. This was far better than MacNeill's method! "Don't raise your hand on me, sir," he cried, "or I'll forget you are Miss Cameron's father, and I'll knock you down!"

The tall agile youth, strong as steel, quick as lightning and reckless with rage, was a dangerous adversary. The older man stepped back glaring. Charles waited a moment, then turned and flung out of the office.

He went back to his room and, latching the door, sank down on the bare slats of the bed, sick with disgust and disappointment. Now that it was all over he realized how high his hopes had been. He dared not think of Flora; he could not but think of her. It was the hour of his despair; the evil hour for which his mother had prayed that he might have courage.

To be continued next week

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

After meeting all expenses they are getting around 10 cents per dozen, which would have been yours had you marketed them through a pool.

Join the Poultry Pool now, and get this extra payment for your eggs next spring. The pool way is the only sensible way, and it is the way of the future.

Alberta

Larger Membership

Magrath U.F.A. local have now 116 members, an increase of 36 over last year. The Magrath U.F.W.A. local also shows an increase; they already have 57 members, as compared with 45 last year.

Offers Assistance

The Alberta Co-operative League will be pleased to give locals any information and render any possible assistance, in organizing a co-operative association. This announcement is made by the secretary, T. Swindlehurst, Edgerton, Alberta.

Discuss Rural Education

At a joint meeting of Berrywater and Buffalo Hill U.F.W.A. locals recently, Mrs. Baden gave a paper on Rural Education, and at the succeeding meeting Mrs. Mills discussed Laws Concerning Women. At these meetings music, memory test games, and "stunt" contests added to the entertainment. Mrs. Amey, secretary, of Berrywater local, writes that although all the members are busy women the attendance at meetings is very good, and great inter-

Coats of Beauty

The newest of the World's fashions

Any woman wearing either of these coats would be admired by all. You can have either or both for less money than elsewhere in Canada, and the price is the same no matter where you live.

Our method of selling "Hallam" Furs and Garments "direct to wearer" by mail saves you the retail profits.

There is a wonderful array of bargains in wearing apparel illustrated in

Hallam's Fashion Book

showing the newest popular modes from Paris, London, New York and Toronto in

Furs "from Trapper to Wearer"
 Fur Coats Scarfs Chokers
 Dresses Millinery Shoes
Cloth Coats Fur Trimmed or Untrimmed

This book is FREE—Send for your copy to-day, address as below.

Hallam Mail Order Corporation Limited
 457 Hallam Bldg., TORONTO

Royal Yeast Cakes

STANDARD
OF QUALITY
FOR OVER
50 YEARS

MAKE
BETTER
HOME
MADE
BREAD



Your Grocer
Is A Borden
Milkman

Free Recipe Book—
Write the Borden Co.
Limited, Montreal.

ST. C. 24-24



BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER

Blue Ribbon
is the one
baking powder
you need for
any purpose
and the best
for every purpose.

Try It.



Send 25c. to Blue Ribbon Ltd., Winnipeg, for the Blue Ribbon Cook Book bound in white oilcloth—the best cook book for every day use in Western homes.

12

est is taken in the various discussions.

Hazel Hill Juniors Active

Meetings of the Hazel Hill Junior local are held every alternate Saturday, at the members' homes. Funds are raised by plays and dances; for several seasons the local has put on a play in the local schoolhouse at Christmas, followed by repeat performances in adjoining districts. In this way enough money is secured to send delegates to the Junior conference, and to cover expenses of a camping trip in summer. Last year the camp was held at Pigeon Lake. Two basketball teams, a girls' and a boys', from this local, play teams from other locals during the summer.

Programs for the regular meetings are arranged by a program committee several months in advance, and follow the four-fold plan of development.

Pay for Piano

Renfrew U.F.W.A. local held a dance recently which gave them a profit of \$84. This was used to finish paying for the piano purchased by the local earlier in the year, the balance of \$15 being added to the general funds.

Condemn "Boosting" Crop Reports

Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association are asking other locals to give consideration to the matter dealt with in the following resolution: "Resolved, that this convention ex-

press condemnation of the practice of railway corporations, newspapers and prominent grain corporations and individuals, in using 'boosting' crop reports which year by year announce greatly exaggerated yields, which reports tend to depress the market, to the detriment of the producer."

The reduction of the charge for automobile licenses, and the substitution of a tax on gasoline for automobile use, was advocated in another resolution passed by this association.

New Locals

A new local near Leeshore, in the Bruderheim district, was named Pere-mysl. Peter Molowony and John Kimech are the officers. D. C. Breton and A. Winfield Scott, of Telfordville local, organized Keystone local, in Wetaskiwin constituency, recently. Charles King is acting secretary.

'Oo Ooted?

A cockney employed at an American country estate on Long Island, was being shown around on the evening of his arrival by a scornful native. As they passed a clump of trees there came a sudden hair-raising hoot.

"Ow, blo' me," cried the Londoner, "for 'eaven syke, wot wuz thet?"

"An owl."

"Righto, my good lad. I know hit wuz an 'owl, but wot the—wuz 'owling?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Dressed Poultry

Mark your Shipments to the nearest

Crescent Creamery Plant

where highest market price will be obtained, together with accurate grade and weight. You will be pleased with Crescent service and returns at

WINNIPEG BRANDON YORKTON DAUPHIN SWAN RIVER
KILLARNEY PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
(Twenty-Three Years Leadership)

WE WANT MORE LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY

Our Montreal branch offers you advantages in marketing your poultry upon which no western points can improve.

In the heart of all the big markets, both Canadian and American, Montreal is the logical divisional point for your products.

Get in touch with us. We buy ear lots at all country points, or either f.o.b. Winnipeg or Montreal basis, dependent upon where and how the shipper desires to sell.

For express shipments to Winnipeg, we guarantee the following prices No. 1 stock, f.o.b. our plant:

Live Dressed	Live Dressed
Chickens, over 5 lbs. 20c 25-26c	Turkeys, over 9 lbs. 16c 21c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs. 18-19c 23-24c	Turkeys, under 9 lbs. 13c 17c
Chickens, under 4 lbs. 16-17c 21-22c	Ducks 11c 15c
Fowl, over 5 lbs. 13c 20c	Geese 9c 12c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs. 13c 18c	Roosters 9c 12c

Crates sent on request. Write or wire us your offerings.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

MONTREAL ADDRESS: 47 WILLIAM ST.
CANADA COLD STORAGE BLDG.

Inheritance Tax Under Review

Continued from Page 3

increased on other ratepayers. The farmer does not pay much on the inheritance tax, mainly because he seldom accumulates enough wealth. But it is estimated the discontinuance of this tax would mean a hardship to him through increasing his already too heavy burden.

"The most important of the fundamental bases of taxation is that all taxes should be levied in proportion to taxpaying ability," Mr. Mooring argued. "In the application of this principle it should be remembered that, under the conditions in this country, no one form of taxation can reach taxpaying ability in fair proportion. In fact, there is always some ability to pay tax which no one form of taxation can reach in any degree whatsoever. In constructing a complete revenue system, therefore, it becomes necessary to make use of various forms of taxation to the end that the necessary cost of government may be fairly distributed. Whenever any one kind of tax falls more heavily on one class than another, a second kind of tax, the incidence of which tends to correct, the inequality of the first, should be devised."

Professor Seligman, veteran exponent of the accepted political economy of the Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill school with some reservations, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and started something. He plainly told the committee that the Andrew Mellon idea reflected more directly the attitude of the business world than the best interests of the country at large. At this there was a flare up of the Republicans who had previously been told that Alexander Hamilton injected the inheritance tax into the public finance of the United States. They made some noise on the prompt repeal of the tax by Thomas Jefferson at the first opportunity.

Dr. Seligman came back with the assertion that there were other interests of the country as a whole to be weighed besides that of big business. "The estate tax is a result of modern democracies. When you have a democracy you have an income tax and an estate tax. One is as good as the other," said Dr. Seligman. He warned the committee against too many exemptions and cited the financial downfall of France. There was value in the number of taxpayers. "If we go on as we are going there will be a great social disintegration." Instead of exemptions to lessen the burden of taxation on small taxpayers Dr. Seligman proposed a system of subnormal taxes comparable to the surtax graduated below the normal rates.

The situation which has developed at

Washington and in the States has interest for Canadians, for it is a parallel problem in our own country. A preliminary conference on taxation met in Winnipeg in August, attended by representatives of the western provinces and will meet in 1926 in a more representative gathering.

In the fiscal period ending with April 30, 1925, revenue from the inheritance or estates tax in Manitoba amounted to \$592,000, which made the surplus possible, and the balanced budget and a surplus of \$125,000 possible. For the previous fiscal year the receipts from this amounted to \$455,808, from which it may be seen that the revenue from the estates tax is an important factor in the public revenue of Manitoba, as it is in all Canadian provinces of Canada.

An attack is being made on the inheritance from very influential quarters because of the amount levied, and because of the double taxation entailed on some estates which are divided between two provinces. There should be an equitable arrangement made for operation of the tax laws between provinces, but the main source of energy for the drive is by reason of objection to the amount of the tax.

The rate of the inheritance tax for bequests to strangers starts with 10 per cent. in all the provinces except Ontario, where it is 7½ per cent. On \$50,000 bequests the rate is 13 in Manitoba, and 14 in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Ontario and Quebec it is 15; in British Columbia, 12½; in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia all four, it is 15, and in Prince Edward Islands the flat rate is 10½ on any amount.

Then the tax begins to move faster as the estate becomes larger. On \$100,000 estate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the tax is 15 per cent.; in Alberta, 16; in British Columbia, 17; in Ontario, 17½; in Quebec 15, plus 1½.

On a \$200,000 estate the tax is 17 per cent. in Manitoba; 20 per cent. in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario; 19 in British Columbia, and 15 plus 2½ in Quebec, holding at 15 in the two maritimes.

Manitoba gets to 27 per cent. on a million dollar estate, with British Columbia at the same rate. For an estate of the same value Saskatchewan and Alberta are at 30 per cent., with Ontario at 35 per cent., where Ontario stays as the maximum. Quebec is at 20 plus five on a \$1,000,000 estate, where it holds as a maximum, 20 per cent. is the maximum in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but Manitoba touches 37 on a two million estate, and 47 for three million. British Columbia is the same as Manitoba on the big estates.

The rates quoted are all for bequests

to strangers; the rates to near relatives and collateral relatives are all lower.

As proof that the estates or inheritance tax holds an important place in the public finance of the prairie provinces, it may be stated that for the fiscal period of Manitoba, ending April 30, 1925, the revenue from the inheritance tax in Manitoba was \$590,000; for the previous period it was \$455,808. In Alberta for 1924 it amounted to \$183,001. In British Columbia for the same year it was \$772,711, plus \$82,338 for probate fees, a total for the year of \$855,049. Saskatchewan derives over 3 per cent. of its revenue from the inheritance tax. In 1921, the revenue from this source was \$324,403, and for 1922, it was \$309,177. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the fiscal year 1924, the revenue from the estates tax amounted to £7,677,760, showing that revenue from this source is an important part of the British fiscal system. It would therefore appear that the inheritance tax is recognized as an integral factor in any national fiscal system, the question is on the rate to be collected.—J. A. A.

Favors Co-operation

The executive of the Progressive Association of Nelson, Man., constituency, which is represented by T. W. Bird, have passed the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of the executive of the federal riding of MacKenzie, the Progressive group should, without losing its identity, co-operate in a fair way with the party which, in their opinion, can best carry on government; and further,

"Whereas, the Hudson Bay Railway has been promised to the West by both old parties, and while we in Western Canada, notwithstanding our differences of opinion on some matters, are a unit in our demand for this railway, not as a concession but as a right, we believe that there should be no co-operation with either party to carry on government unless that party is prepared to fulfil their promises by the immediate construction of the road."

Macdonald Scholarship Winners

C. K. Johns, Kenneth E. Stewart and William Popp have been selected as candidates representing Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba respectively, for the \$500 post-graduate scholarships in Scientific Agriculture annually donated by W. C. Macdonald Incorporated, tobacco and cigarette manufacturers of Montreal, and tenable at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Ten scholarships are given each year, two going to the province of Quebec, on account of the bilingual situation there, and the other eight going one to each of the remaining provinces. The scholarships lead to the degree of M.Sc.

C. K. Johns, who will represent Alberta in the current scholarship, is a native of England. He came to Canada in 1910, and after living in Montreal for some months removed to Calgary, where he remained until 1916 when he went overseas with the Canadian Cyclist Corps and Canadian Machine Gun Corps. Demobilized in 1919, he returned to Canada, and in 1921-22 attended the Olds School of Agriculture, going to the University of Alberta in the fall of 1922. He was graduated with his B.Sc.A. in May, 1925, and was for some time with the Edmonton City Dairy, doing bacteriological work. He is specializing in dairy science.

Kenneth E. Stewart, who is to represent Saskatchewan in the post-graduate scholarships this year, is a native of Halifax, N.S., and received his High School education at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. He enlisted in 1914 and went to France in 1916 with the 4th Machine Gun Co., in the 2nd Canadian Division. He was wounded at Vimy, in May, 1917, and returned to France in 1918, being decorated at Cambrai that year. He returned to Canada in 1919 and entered Macdonald College in 1920, being graduated in 1924 with his B.Sc.A. degree. During his summer vacations he worked on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. At college he specialized in entomology, zoology and botany, and the year fol-

lowing graduation was with the Department of Agriculture. In January this year he re-entered Macdonald College, taking his first term in entomology.

William Popp, who is Manitoba's nominee for the scholarship, enrolled in the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1915, and was graduated in 1920 with the degree of B.Sc.A. He specialized in botany and animal husbandry, working under the direction of Prof. W. Southworth in botany, and winning the Swift Canadian Scholarship in animal husbandry. He was one of the stock-judging team sent to the International Livestock Show at Chicago. After taking his B.Sc.A. degree he was a teacher in general science in Manitoba high schools, and is now taking his scholarship course at Macdonald College, and specializing in plant pathology. The course will lead to a degree of M.Sc.

Turkey Pool for Saskatchewan

A voluntary pool for the marketing of dressed turkeys will be operated in Saskatchewan this fall by the co-operation and markets branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture announces.

"We are advised that the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool has not yet secured its necessary sign-up," said Mr. Hamilton. "In the meantime, it has been suggested that the agriculture department might come to the assistance of turkey raisers. This we are prepared to do to the extent of assisting local associations to put up ear lots of dressed turkeys. We will also market dressed turkeys, but we do not purpose handling live turkeys or fowl."

The dressed turkey pool will be open to any turkey raiser in Saskatchewan, regardless of whether or not he has signed a contract for the five-year poultry pool, providing a local organization is available through which the birds may be assembled.

How Steel Wool is Made

Steel wool is becoming almost as important in our everyday life as sand paper is. Automobile painters and wood finishers find it almost indispensable for doing good work quickly, many using it in preference to sandpaper for rubbing purposes. Most people who have built radio sets or done other finishing jobs on the farm are familiar with its uses and its good points. And even the housewife find it very useful for cleaning and polishing kitchen utensils.

But very few people have any idea of how it is made. Many confuse it with asbestos, which is a fibrous or stringy natural rock, or with mineral wool, a fluffy material obtained by blowing air or steam through the molten slag or rock which forms on the top of a blast furnace when iron is smelted. Others have a hazy idea that steel wool is salvaged in some way from the shavings and refuse from a machine shop.

Steel wool is in reality very fine shavings cut from specially tempered steel wire with a very sharp and highly tempered steel knife, and requires skilled workmen and expensive machinery to produce. It gets its name from its appearance, for when piled in heaps it resembles very much wool fleeces or carded cotton. If you sink your hand in it, you would find it as soft and yielding as wool; and yet each strand is of hardened steel with a cutting edge like a razor. Finished steel wool must be practically free from oil, must be clean and sharp, must be composed of long flexible fibres that will not crumple in the hand, and must be so treated that it will not rust on the dealer's shelves.

The steel wool is made by mounting spools of specially tempered steel wire on a machine and drawing it under a razor-like knife. The edge of this knife under the microscope is seen to consist of a series of tiny ridges ranging from 80 to 200 to the inch. As the wire is drawn under this knife, fine threads or strands of steel are shaved from the steel, and form steel wool. It is estimated that the wire comes in contact with the knife about 75 times before the wire is worn down.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The League of Nations

The Editor.—It seems to me that your correspondent, Carl Axelsson, Bingville, arrives at his conclusions on altogether immature and distorted grounds. He says "the fact is there is plenty of evidence available since the inauguration of the league up to the present time to satisfy all investigators, even the most skeptical, that the league has not and does not now fill such functions," referring particularly to international co-operation, peace and security. Because the league did not function in a few cases he says it should be "discarded as useless and baseless."

The League of Nations was formed after the World War. Over 50 nations signed the covenant. The membership has increased since then. Its court of international justice is composed of 11 judges and four deputy judges. A few years ago it will be remembered Sweden and Finland were in dispute concerning the possession of the Aaland Islands. The league after full investigation gave the islands to Finland, reserving certain rights for the Swedish speaking population. Both countries accepted that decision. If that dangerous dispute had resulted in war, it would have cost millions, including the disorganization of the Baltic trade. Also remember the invasion which Serbia made into Albania, burning over 100 villages. It was through the league's intervention that the invading troops were withdrawn.

Did not the league also practically stop war between Poland and Lithuania? Mr. Balfour said at the time "no other agency than the league could have prevented this dispute from developing into war."

Austria, a few years ago, was as nearly bankrupt as a nation could be. In a surprisingly short time the league proposed a scheme which was accepted, and the results have amply demonstrated the wisdom of their decision.

It surely can do no harm for representatives of all nationalities to meet as often as possible to discuss all questions or grievances of an international character. It could do nothing else than bring about good will amongst the nations. It is the people of the world that are going to stop war, and through conferences a kind of Freemasonry would develop, so that differences would be settled by arbitration and not by force.

It was the league that prevented the spread of typhus from Russia into other countries, and I am proud to say under a Scottish doctor the dread disease was combated with great success.

Was not also the league mainly instrumental in settling with the co-operation of Dr. Nansen, 450,000 prisoners of war who were wandering destitute and starving through Russia?

Through the league all treaties must now be registered at Geneva and published to the world. No longer can a nation be drawn into war over some secret treaty.

The league recognizes the impossibility in the present troubled state of the world to disarm, but when matters become more settled among the nations disarmament is a sure thing.

Only when the sword is beat into a plow share will the resources be equal to financing a world reconstruction scheme. The one pre-eminent function of the league is to stop war. It is the only organization in the world which is coming within measureable distance of that. It may be truly said of the league, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of them that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace."—William Brown, Cartwright, Man.

Britain and the League

The Editor.—I notice in your correspondence column a letter denouncing the League of Nations, which, to sum up in general, is to the effect that the league has been made ineffective principally through the disregard shown it by Great Britain, for out of seven transgressions that your correspondent states of defying the league, in six cases he directly or indirectly shows they were caused or assisted by Great Britain, in fact the only other country once directly mentioned is France. Isn't it a little odd how he omits to mention Italy, who twice directly showed a defiance of the league, and in each case against the countries who were in the League.

Now let us analyze the cases he prefers to lay against Great Britain. He says, "that the signatory powers to the league invaded Russia, since the league was inaugurated." To begin with, this isn't correct; the real fact is that a certain number of the signatory powers to the league were fighting in Russia, before the league was inaugurated, and so did not invade after inauguration. Then in the revolution in Georgia, he cites the case of an article by a magazine correspondent to show Great Britain had a hand in the planning. It's rather peculiar how he prefers slim evidence like this against Great Britain, as a member of the league, than stating the more glaring case of Italy.

Then he mentions the Egyptian case against Britain also, but the very fact that the other nations in the league upheld the British foreign minister's plea shows it was the popular opinion. At any rate, no sensible person would expect the league to have coercive power to come interfering with a nation or empire any more than the government of Canada in Ottawa

would have the right to interfere with things strictly provincial or municipal, and I might here state that this form of government, which we call democratic, originated principally in Scotland with the Presbyterian views, which aimed at government through presbyteries to prevent too much centralization in any one head body, although not doing away with a head body. The trouble in America is that we still have so many people and their descendants who haven't quite got away from the inherited trait within them of always looking up to some great head and expecting great things from great, then change him for a president, and if the president doesn't quite suit then probably a dictator, party or league would be better, but the idea underlying British views, and in fact all English-speak-

ing countries, is, to use your own words, Mr. Editor, "that while parliaments and governments may help, the great effort must be made by the people themselves and through self-help."

Then the next case your correspondent lays against Great Britain is through a press report that Great Britain is possibly going to war with Russia and is manoeuvring her fleet in the Black Sea to show she is ready. This statement is hardly worth taking notice of, except to show that a person can always find something of ill report if they are badly looking for it. In the case of China, he says, "The imperialistic forces are showing evidence of aggression and war on China and preparations of war all round." I imagine one is supposed to conclude, after what he has said re Great Britain, that she at least is one of the leading imperialistic forces attempting to aggress against China and create war.

I might state that I am no upholder of jingoists, who sacrilegiously use patriotism and wave the flag, etc., in this or any other country, in order to serve their own selfish ends, but denouncing a person or party for this demeanour is quite different from trying to knock our own commonwealth of nations. We are really a little too tolerant in this respect, and I have always admired Americans for the plucky way that they

allow no such knocking of their country within its borders, and so get more respect. They understand well that there are certain people who get to feel an arrogant gusto in themselves if they can get newspaper space to blow off in that way, without properly realizing when they are within the bounds of common decency.

In a general way it may be said, "That we are not a nation of people who expect great wonders to happen overnight," and I might further say, "That the British races are quite willing to listen and give consideration to anything that any other people have to tell them that is of worth, but we are not the least interested in hearing biased knocking; anybody can do that. We must admit it isn't even new to us, as we have within our more or less Celtic traits not only the gift for such, but a great deal more, courage and grit to back it up. Let it be well remembered that in spite of all the great talk we hear re armaments and disarmaments, that it isn't armaments which start war, but insolence, arrogance, officiousness, and all such cheap and smart disregard and lack of consideration for the other fellow. We no doubt could be better, and will be, but as yet no race of people has shown more consideration and tolerance than the English-speaking races."—W. A. Anderson, Eatonville, Sask.



This Guarantee Tag, sewn to every bag of Quaker Flour, is our pledge to you that the contents are of the finest quality.

"Quaker For Quality"

For all-the-time goodness and always-the-same quality, use only

Quaker Flour

Always the Same—Always the Best

A product of the Quaker Mills
Saskatoon and Peterborough



EXCURSIONS

EASTERN CANADA

From Stations Winnipeg and West in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

December 1st to January 5th, 1926

CENTRAL STATES

From Stations in Saskatchewan and Alberta (and The Pas Station, Manitoba)

December 1st to January 5th, 1926

PACIFIC COAST

From Stations Port Arthur, Armstrong and West in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Certain dates Dec., Jan., Feb.



Let us assist in planning your trip. Any agent, Canadian National Railways, will be glad to arrange all details, quote low excursion fares, make reservations, give full particulars.

Steamship Tickets sold to all parts of the world.

MAGIC LANTERN FREE

This real Magic Lantern is given FREE for selling Five Dollars' worth of our beautiful Christmas and New Year Cards and Folders or our Excelsior Liquid Perfume. Get started early.

BEST PREMIUM CO.
Dept. F7 TORONTO

PUZZLE. Find SANTA CLAUS



First 4 Prizes each a Wrist Watch
100 Prizes of each a Fountain Pen

Hundreds of other Prizes

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each, you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so just mark Santa with an X and send it to us at once and if correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away

Selfast Specialty Co. Dep D, Waterford, Ont.

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1st Prize—RADIO
2nd Prize—WRIST WATCH
3rd Prize—CAMERA
4th Prize—GENT'S WATCH

HUNDREDS OF OTHER PRIZES

If you can re-arrange these figures so that they count 15 every way, and will also sell 25 packets of my Dainty Breath Perfume at 10 cents a packet, you will win one of these beautiful prizes. This is very easy to sell, so send in your answer NOW and get the Breath Perfume to sell right away

DAINTY DORA, Box 2, WATERFORD, ONT

This Fountain Pen GIVEN



For selling only 6 boxes of Perfume at 25c a box. Fitted with a 14 carat gold nib, this fine Pen is the best bargain ever offered. Send your Name & Address to

New Idea Gift Co., Waterford, Ont.

Bruce and the Spider

You remember the old school book story of "Try, try again." Not all

1	2	3	4
5			
	6	7	
	8	9	

Horizontal
1 To have a good time
5 Abr. for Athletic Association
6 Male title of address
8 Short for Theodore
Vertical
1 Male parent
2 The end of a
3 First letter of alphabet
4 Unit of measure
7 Abr. for "that is"

those solving the puzzles correctly.
Send your solution of the above puzzle and the six names and addresses today and get your book. If you can solve one, you should be able to solve them all. Keep your eye on that \$25.00 first prize.
Address: The Gold Medal People, Ltd., 545 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Dept. G.G.

FREE!

\$100.00

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE!

1st Prize \$25.00

\$75.00 MORE IN PRIZES

Have you solved it? Then send in your solution at once together with the names and correct addresses of six bright, reliable boys or girls, between the ages of eight and sixteen. Then we will at once send you ABSOLUTELY FREE the famous Gold Medal Cross Word Puzzle Book, containing not only the newest and best cross word puzzles, but a collection of synonyms to help you solve them. You will get a barrel of fun and entertainment out of this book, and in addition, the opportunity of sharing in the \$100.00 cash which will be divided among

of us have profited by that lesson, but some Guide readers have. For example, a reader wrote us recently saying she had been trying to buy some Barred Rock Cockerels, but that although she had answered five Guide ads, everyone of them were sold out before her order

got there. She was determined to get ahead of the other buyers somehow, so inserted a "Want Ad." in The Guide and here is the result: "My ad. had no sooner appeared than 15 wanted to sell me their's." Don't you think that was a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Fools Rush In

Continued from Page 7

average price of May wheat for 1924-5 crop year. The low of September at the beginning of the threshing season was 127; the high reached in January, 1925, 220½. This works out at an average of 174. These are the option figures I am quoting, not the cash prices. Now the index figure for commodity prices, according to the Babson chart, during the period was 166, practically the same price the pool secured, and wheat is one of the commodities. Why the difference between 174 and 166?

Simply on account of a law which was discovered 300 years ago by an Englishman, Gregory King. He found that where there was a shortage of 10 per cent. in any commodity, the price automatically advanced 30 per cent.; if the shortage amounted to 20 per cent., the price advanced 80 per cent., due to increased demand. Last year we had a shortage of nearly 4 per cent. in the wheat-growing area, and the difference of eight cents in the speculative value just about takes care of it.

This law of Gregory King's is one of the reasons why the average man is a fool to speculate. There are quite a few more for the trader to assimilate, that is, if he has the type of mind which thrives upon meat of a statistical nature. But figures alone won't help him. Mass psychology is another thing to study; and a few years of chart making, showing the daily range, is also necessary. A course of trading rules might be helpful, if he has the time to spare and is not in the last stages of senile decay, before he knows sufficient to make money trading in wheat.

Summing it all up, perhaps he might be better off studying his own line of business instead.

THE DOO DADS

Nobody in Dooville loves bagpipes. Nicky Nutt found that out to his great sorrow when he went out one bright morning carrying his bagpipes along with him. He walked down the road thinking how much the folk he knew would enjoy listening to some of the brand new tunes that they had heard over the radio. Whom should he meet but Tiny, his pet elephant, sauntering toward him on the highway. "Here's a chance to show Tiny something new in bagpiping," he thought, as Tiny came near. "Hello, Tiny," he said. "Did you ever hear the bagpipes? No! Well, listen to the champion bagpipe player of Dooville!" Then Nicky Nutt got going, blowing as hard as he could into the bagpipes. "Wha-a-a, whe-e-e, skir-r-r-r-l," were the sounds coming out and reaching Tiny's ears. Now Tiny never had a good ear for music, but he knew that something was wrong with the champion bagpipe player of Dooville. He simply couldn't play. The noise frightened him, and he turned on his heels and ran away, leaving poor Nicky Nutt all alone on the road and wondering what had happened to Tiny. "Well, I'll go along down the road and play my bagpipes to someone who likes good music," he said to himself as he started out. He met Flannelfeet, the town policeman. "Hello, Flannelfeet," Nicky Nutt said as he came near him. "How would you like a tune on the bagpipes?" he asked. Flannelfeet is a lover of good music, and he thought it would be fine to listen to some good tunes when he did not cost anything, and besides he did not have any thieves to catch at the moment. "I sure would, Nicky," he said. "I love good music—ah—" But he had finished what he started out to say. Nicky Nutt began to blow on the bagpipes with all his might. "Wha-a-a-a, O-o-o-o, G-r-r-r-r-l, Skir-r-r-r-l," was what his tune sounded like. Flannelfeet never had heard anything like that before. He put his hand to his ears and tried to stop the noise. And then he did just what Tiny did. He ran away, leaving poor Nicky Nutt alone on the road. "Huh," Nicky Nutt said as he saw Flannelfeet disappear. "I guess bagpipe playing isn't so good—I'll go into the country and practice." Nicky Nutt went down the road until he came to a place where he thought nobody could hear him. "This is a nice quiet place to try out a few tunes," he said. And once more he blew and blew on the bagpipes. "Wha-a-a, Whe-e-e, Skir-r-r-l." The air was filled with just such noises. And the Nicky Nutt stopped suddenly. He thought he heard something. "Wow-uff, Meow-uff, EE-yow-oo, haw-uff," came from the distance. Nicky Nutt was scared. "Go! listen to the echo," he said to himself. He turned to see where the sound came from. It was a home for cats and dogs, and like Tiny and Flannelfeet, the animals in the place didn't think very much of Nicky Nutt's playing on the bagpipes.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.60 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

FOR SALE—FOREST HOME FARM—SHORT-horn bulls, 17 Oxford-Down rams, 17 Yorkshire boars. Splendid lot of Barred Rock cockerels and young hens, from approved flock. Stations: Roland and Carman. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

ATTENTION, FEEDERS AND STOCKMEN!—Write for copy Dominion Government Pamphlet, No. 18, which gives in detail the advantages of feeding standard re-cleaned screenings to swine, cattle or sheep. Maiden Elevator Co. Ltd., 227 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 42-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

SWAMP FEVER CURE—LARGE BOTTLE, sufficient to cure one horse, \$5.00, delivered. H. S. Rungay, Chemist, Newdale, Man. 46-9

HORSES AND PONIES

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION—WILL SELL for half cash, balance in stock. Jas. Booth, Sintaluta, Sask. 45-5

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS HEIFERS, open and bred, heifers and cows with calves at side. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 46-6

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, from one to eight months old, at bargain prices and on easy terms. Accredited herd. For particulars apply to Steel Bros., Glenboro, Man. 46-3

Herefords

FOR SALE

BECKY (Imported), No. 39925, born October 5, 1917 (Imported), raised by James V. Hill, Roundhead, Ohio, together with her calf, Becky Fairfax 2nd, born July 10, 1925, female.

MOLLY MACK, No. 39928, born September 10, 1917, bred by Drennan Bros., Blue Rapids, Kansas.

ESTHER FAIRFAX, No. 56337, born May 15, 1923, sired by Indiana Fairfax; also Mamie Fairfax, No. 56338, sired by Indiana Fairfax, and her female calf born July 4, 1925.

This is an opportunity to get started in the great Fairfax family, the best grade of Herefords in the world. These cattle are in the pink of condition, and are rare guaranteed specimens. Write for particulars to G. A. MAYBEE, MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.

Polled Herefords

DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER WE will sell at half price, 50 head of breeding females and choice bulls. Jones Bros., Whitewater, Man. 45-5

Holsteins

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEMALES, all ages, R.O.P. tested. Alfred L. Peterson, Edberg, Alta. 41-6

Red Polls

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE RED Poll bulls. H. H. Howard, Crystal City, Man.

Shorthorns

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN FE-males, calf at foot, accredited herd. J. W. Kennedy, Saulteaux, Sask. 45-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—YOUNG STOCK for sale. Herd fully accredited. Prices right. Wm. Morton, Gladstone, Man. 43-5

REGISTERED T.B. TESTED YOUNG SHORT-horn cow, heifer and calf. W. Grainger, Ogema, Sask. 46-3

SWINE

Berkshires

LONG IMPROVED BACON TYPE BERK-shires, April litters, \$20 each. Papers, \$1.00. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 46-2

YOUNG BERKSHIRE BOARS, JUNE FAR-rowed, \$20, papers included. P. S. Stendahl, Stockholm, Sask. 45-2

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, \$20. ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask. 43-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, May 15 farrow, \$30 each. D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 44-4

WANTED—TO BUY BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, females. J. Skelly, Beatty, Sask. 44-6

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, READY for service, also young stock. Bred sows later. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 46-5

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED, BIG TYPE, LARGE BONED Poland-Chinas. Boars, ready for service, Canadian bred from imported blood lines, \$25. Papers free. Jno. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 44-3

Yorkshires

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY litters, either sex, genuine bacon type, sired by our grand champion boar and a boar from our imported boar. Satisfaction guaranteed or we will return your money. C. C. Evans & Son, Weyburn, Sask. 43-8

MARCH BOARS, FALL WEANLINGS, SIRE college bred. Sows sired by Iowa champion and Brethour boars. Prices reduced until December to provide room. John Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 44-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, LONG bacon type, six months, prize winners, \$30, with papers. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 45-2

LIVESTOCK

CHOICE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, farrowed in February, \$35; April farrow, \$25; boars ready for service, \$30. S. H. Jones, Blaine Lake, Sask.

SELLING—THREE UNIVERSITY BRED YORK-shire boars, six months old, \$35 each. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 42-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT MONTHS, sows bred if desired, boars, \$25 each, including papers. John Logan, Vidora, Sask. 44-3

Tamworths

CHOICE GOLDEN TAMWORTH BOARS, ready for service, \$35 and \$30; gilts bred if desired, \$35. Marcus Spray, Craven, Sask.

SHEEP

Various

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN AND SHROPSHIRE ewes, also few choice grades. Over 1,000 ribbons have been won from this flock during past three years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 38-1

SELLING—70 REGISTERED DORSET-HORN (bred) ewes. Priced right. O. S. Martin, Govan, Sask. 45-2

SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, Sired BY CLARIN-dale 154, \$25 each, papers included. Royer and Lentgraf, Gull Lake, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS, two shears and lambs. Carl Hastings, Maidstone, Sask. 44-5

FOR SALE—100 GRADE SOUTH DOWN EWES, 32 lambs, 68 young ewes. Price \$1.075. John W. Houston, Starbuck, Man. Phone 5-11.

SELLING—ONE FOUR-SHEAR REGISTERED Hampshire ram. Price \$15. S. Pask, Zeneta, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET rams. Joseph Veness, Superb, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD - DOWN rams. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 45-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

50 PAIRS REGISTERED SILVER BLACK breeding foxes at the wonderfully successful MacIntyre Ranch, Bathurst, N.B., well colored, well furred, well bred, handsome animals. All proven breeders on which 100% increase is guaranteed. Can ranch your pair here first year. Ship young and old ones next summer with full advice how to care for them, pen and den plans, etc. Write fully for what you want in foxes, time, terms, cash, etc. 43-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED CHINCHILLA AND Angora rabbits, from the best strains procurable. These rabbits won first prizes at the poultry show at the Saskatoon Exhibition. I am selling a few choice pairs at \$25 per pair, or \$35 per trio. Sep. Latrace, Box 222, Tessler, Sask. 44-6

SELLING—SEVEN-MONTHS-OLD RUSSIAN and Stag cross pups, \$12 each; also male, two years, \$45; female, four years, \$25; good runners and killers. R. Hewitt, Wordsworth, Sask. 45-2

WANTED—FOUR COYOTE HOUNDS, PRE-ferably large and fast. Guaranteed to catch and kill. Photo if possible. Box 31, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 44-4

OUR SUPERIOR STRAIN OF REGISTERED Silver Foxes have started many on the road to success. It will pay you to write us before investing. J. R. Young & Co., 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

SILVER BLACK FOXES FROM MOST PRO-lific Prince Edward Island strains. Birnie Silver Black Fox Company Limited, 608 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE PEDIGREED CHIN-chilla buck, one year old. Mrs. E. P. Coe, Kennedy, Sask.

GUARANTEED WOLFHOUNDS—CAUGHT 22 coyotes last season, trained dogs, \$60 pair. Henry Ziehl, Elswick, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE—TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS AND pups. John Byrnes, Hazenmore, Sask. 45-2

LIVESTOCK

PERSIAN KITTENS, LITTLE BEAUTIES, males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. Mrs. Drummond, Muir, Man. 46-2

STAG AND GREYHOUND PUPS, EIGHT months, males, \$15; females, \$10. John Larsen, Strone, Alta. 46-3

SELLING—HIGH-GRADE SILVER FOXES. Write for particulars. L. E. Hofstrand, Stockholm, Sask.

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, PARENTS fast, sure killers. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 43-6

TO LESSEN STOCK, OFFERING PEDIGREED Chinchilla rabbits, four months, \$12. G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta.

THREE GOOD YOUNG WOLFHOUNDS, \$85. Frank Brown, Creelman, Sask.

SELLING—THREE COYOTE HOUNDS, TWO fully trained. Gerald Sherrow, Halbrite, Sask.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER, BLACK, RED and cross foxes. E. Valley, L'Orignal, Ont. 41-6

POULTRY

Various

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM HENS with egg record of 225 and up. Sired by approved cock, R.O.P., B.C. 51, dam 278 eggs, \$3.00 each. Pure-bred Pekin drakes, \$2.00. I. Leahy, Box 73, Grassy Lake, Alta. 46-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$2.50; pure-bred Wyandottes, special matings, Martin stock, pullets, \$1.25 each; cockerels, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Mrs. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 46-4

A FEW PURE-BRED CHANTICLEER COCK-erels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Wm. Woodman, Denzil, Sask.

Anconas

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.00. Dorothy Maloney, Whitewood, Sask. 46-2

Leghorns

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG-horns, April hatched cockerels, heavy-laying strain, prize birds, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Jas. Robertson, Newdale, Man. 45-3

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, April hatched, from Ferris strain, heavy layers, large eggs, \$1.50 each. Mrs. E. Trockstad, New Dayton, Alta. 45-3

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 300-EGG strain, imported from Ferris day-old chicks, April hatched, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Pool, Sidney, Man. 46-6

PURE S.C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, immediate sale, \$1.50. R. Rollins, Luseland, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, SASK. University strain, cockerels, \$1.50; yearling hens, \$1.25. Turner, Duval, Sask. 46-3

TRAP-NESTED, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, bargain, \$2.00 each. J. Ringrose, Fisher Branch, Man. 45-5

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain; cockerels half price now. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 41-1

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 46-3

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from trap-nested hens, eggs set from 15 best layers only. Some pullets started laying five months. \$3.00 each, three for \$8.00. Mrs. George McNeill, Sincclair, Man. 46-3

EARLY HATCHED PURE-BRED BUFF ORP-ington cockerels, Clarke's prize-winning strain, good color, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 46-3

POULTRY

Plymouth Rocks

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, hatched early April from imported eggs, R.O.P. hens, vigorous, egg-laying type, \$5.00 and \$7.00; returnable not satisfied, pullets, \$5.00. All pedigreed stock. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 46-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOVERN-ment selected hens, four years, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00 till December 1. R. F. Russell, Morris, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, brothers prize winners, \$1.00. Herbert Lunn, Kellher, Sask.

PEDIGREED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; unpigreed, \$2.00; April hatched. Frank Barnett, Star City, Sask.

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—NO DUSTING, DIP-ping or odor. Kills every louse or mite money refunded. Big tube treats 200 birds, 60 cents, or \$1.00 brings two big tubes. Postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

"MY HENS STARTED LAYING REGULARLY after giving them Pratt's Poultry Regulator," is the statement of a poultryman who is making good. Results or money back.

BREEDING STOCK—TESTED BRED-TO-LAY Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Poultry supply catalogue free. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg.

Rhode Islands

SELLING—R. C. RED COCKERELS, LAYING strain, government inspected, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Addie Lawson, Hardisty, Alta. 45-2

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

Bronze Turkeys—Flock headed by male from 28-pound female that won first prize at the Royal Toronto, 1923 and 1924, toms, \$8.00, and \$10; hens, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Mrs. Harold Burns, Killarney, Man. 46-3

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, UNIVERSITY stock, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Manitoba. 45-3

LARGE BOURBON RED GOBBLETS, \$5.00 each; hens, \$3.00; pure-bred Bronze gobblers, \$4.00. Choice laying strain Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.75. John T. Cameron, Roland, Man. 45-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY hatch, large, healthy birds, roost outside, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. George McNeill, Sincclair, Man. 46-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Flock headed by 46-pound tom and 18 to 20-pound hens. Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. May hatched, large, husky birds. J. Phipps, Cantuar, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, from imported 45-pound prize tom, May hatched, weighing 22 pounds. Price \$10. J. C. Miller, Brooks, Alta. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, heaviest birds out of a large flock. Very best stock to be bought, toms, \$8.00 to \$12; pullets, \$5.00 to \$7.00. Mrs. A. D. Angus, Willmar, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SIRE PRIZE winner, Saskatoon, 1925, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. E. E. Bent, Landis, Sask. 46-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, \$2.50; Bronze turkeys, toms, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00. Otto Schlender, Bawlf, Alta. 46-2

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.50; large Toulouse geese, \$3.00. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 46-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, May hatch, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. H. Bjarnason, Elfron, Sask. 45-3

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG toms, weighing 22 pounds, October 29. R. H. Stapleton, St. Louis, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00; May hatch. C. Pickard, Froblasher, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, April and May hatched, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man. 43-6

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 75,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00; May hatch. Mrs. Duncan, Lees, Kelsey, Sask. 42-6

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50; Pekin drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Mrs. S. Hazell, Burdett, Alta. 46-3

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.00 EACH. MRS. Geo. Leum, Colonsay, Sask. 44-3

Wyandottes

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. P. MacDougall, Craven, Sask. 45-5

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

Make More Money in California

on a 20 or 40-acre farm in San Joaquin Valley, where you can work outdoors all the year. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit make good income throughout the year. Climate delightful; long growing seasons; wonderful roads; excellent schools. Co-operative marketing associations afford profitable outlets for all produce. A small one-family farm, cutting out high labor costs, ensures success. Ambitious men can start here with low capital. California welcomes newcomers. San Joaquin Valley illustrated folder mailed free.

C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 972 Railway Exchange, Chicago

Sales Pointers for November

What to Advertise, When to do it and How to Obtain Results

So far this year 103,041 more cattle (calves included) and 38,275 more hogs have been marketed than at this date last year, yet prices are from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per hundred pounds higher for all grades. Dairy and poultry products are also in greater demand. On the other hand the numbers of breeding stock in cattle, sheep and swine have decreased considerably, so the demand from farmer buyers is very keen.

A Timely Tip

The evenings are longer, the chores are done early—farmers know what money they have to spend and are planning their seed grain, livestock and other purchases. The fire-side is the most comfortable place, and everything is favorable for much more reading than at any other time of the year. So if you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange Small Engines, Feed Grinders, Lumber, Farm Lands, Dogs, Rabbits, Foxes, Dairy Cattle, Feeder steers, Seed Grain, Swine (fall litters), Turkeys, Geese, Pullets or Cockerels—now is the time to advertise.

He Profits Most Who Is Served Best

There are three important reasons why The Guide obtains better results for its farmer advertisers. It carries more classified advertising than all other farm journals in Western Canada combined, and farmers usually flock to the largest market. We have recently improved our system of indexing and classifying each ad., making them easy to find. More readers have been induced to read the classified section. These three important factors increase your chances of making a satisfactory deal. Don't put it off until tomorrow—send us your ad. today.

If we have done it for others, we can do it for you

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FARM LANDS

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climate conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years, interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary.

FOR SALE—400 ACRES, TEN MILES SOUTH of Lenoxy, chocolate loam soil, level, no stones, all fenced, 40 acres rye-grass pasture, remainder cultivated, 9,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels oats this year, 80 acres summerfallow, ample good water, fair buildings, school and church convenient, \$35 per acre. Terms: Half cash, balance easy payments. T. H. Hopkins, Lenoxy, Sask.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 42-5

480 ACRES, 12 MILES FROM WINNIPEG, 1½ miles from siding, mostly cultivated; new house and barn. \$500 cash, balance crop payments. Write Waleh Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada. 45-2

\$1,500 MAKES FIRST PAYMENT HALF-SEC- tion, balance half crop, close to school and town; 100 acres summerfallow; all tillable land. C. B. Bergersen, Radville, Sask. 45-3

SELLING (CARMAN)—IMPROVED FARM, 220 acres, 50 oak timber; fair buildings, electric plant. No encumbrances. Town conveniences. Hiram J. Clark, Carman, Man. 46-2

GOOD QUARTER, CHEAP, 50 MILES FROM Edmonton, good crops. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 41-3

CROPS NEVER FAIL IN MINNESOTA—GET free map and literature from State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

Farm Lands Wanted

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 43-1

WANTED—TO RENT IMPROVED FARM IN Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Frank Dubis, Granton, Wisconsin. 44-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 45-4

FARM MACHINERY

Various

GUARANTEED OVERHAULED CUSHMAN EN- gines, 4 H.P., battery ignition, \$100; 8 H.P., dual ignition, \$225; 15 H.P. engine \$400. All prices cash f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Company Ltd., Winnipeg. 43-5

WELL AUGER WITH 100 FEET SHAFING; 10-20 Titan engine, three-furrow P. & O. plow. Consider cattle in trade. H. A. McIntosh, Cardale, Man. 43-8

SELLING—FAIRBANKS-MORSE 10 H.P. EN- gine, "Z" type, as good as new, magnet, ignition, \$425. Frank Vrabetz, Birmingham, Sask. 43-5

WANTED—USED FOUR-H.P. CUSHMAN EN- gine. Must be snap for cash. J. E. Menagh, 339 Balfour Avenue, Winnipeg. 45-3

Repairs

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, WINDSHIELDS, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears all descriptions. Used Titan tractor parts. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80%. Parts for Overlands, Gray-Dorfs, McLaughlin, Maxwell, Chevrolet and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg. 43-8

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrounding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 43-8

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 40-9

Tractors

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN, NEW CYLINDERS, new cylinder head, \$300 for quick sale. H. S. Milnthorpe, Edam, Sask. 43-8

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 43-8

CYLINDER GRINDING, PISTONS, REPAIRS, autos, trucks, tractors. Thornton Machine Co., 62 Princess, Winnipeg. 43-8

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co., Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 43-8

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 38-13

MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE WELDING

BEST EQUIPPED WELDING SHOP IN WEST- ern Canada. Reasonable prices. Quick service. Real workmanship. Expert advice free. Capitol Welding Shop, 1918 Broad St., Regina. 43-8

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS RADIATORS MADE AND REPAIRED FOR cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., manufacturers of car/rage radiators, 562 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 43-8

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WELL EQUIPPED MACHINE SHOE REPAIRING shop, \$500 required. C. B. Bergersen, Radville, Sask. 45-3

MISCELLANEOUS

CHRISTMAS HOLLY

SEND ONE DOLLAR FOR BOX OF RED- berry English Holly and Irish Ivy, postpaid to any address on prairies. Shipment about December 11. Deep Creek Farm, Langley Fort, B.C.

COAL

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—WRITE FOR OUR cash-with-order prices on Lignite, the most economical coal in the West. H. McLeod & Co., Miners and Shippers of Lignite Coal, Estevan, Sask. 38-13

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN, Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 10-1

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 44-13

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg. 39-26

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

A COURSE AT MALCOLM MILLINERY Design and Dressmaking School opens the way to success and enables you to make money anywhere. A stamped envelope addressed to 551 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, will bring you information. 46-2

LEARN DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, AT Winnipeg's largest school. Write School of Practical Art, 471½ Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 45-5

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Established 1900. Send for prospectus. Phone A6524. 78 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 42-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 43-8

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK.—FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 38-13

FARMERS' SAFES

SPECIAL FIRE-PROOF SAFE, CONSTRUCTED same as larger safes, outside size 23 in. high, 14 in. wide, 16 in. deep, weighs 250 pounds. Only \$45 at Winnipeg; \$10 cash with order, balance on arrival. Canadian Diebold Safe Co., 183 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg. 43-5

FISH

FREE—FRESH FISH—FREE

My homestead lies between two large Indian Reserves. My Indian neighbors bring large quantities of fish, caught daily, in exchange for groceries—so my prices are cheap. 100 lbs. Whitefish, \$10, and 25 lbs. Mulletts free 200 lbs. Whitefish, \$19, and 50 lbs. Mulletts free 100 lbs. Mixed Fish—4 different kinds, \$6.00. Send cash with order. Whitefish run will soon be over, better order at once while price is low. Write your name and address plainly. GUSTAV GOLTZ, ST. MARTIN, MAN.

FLOUR MILLS

FOR SALE—36-BARREL FLOUR AND GHOP mill, \$1,500 cash, balance arranged. C. A. Walton, Wainwright, Alta. 46-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

VARICOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES, eczema healed by Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy self-treatment also by mail, patient can work as usual. Mrs. Jack Lingel, Leifeld, Saskatchewan, writes: "I am happy to tell you that my boy is cured of his eczema he had for one year and a half. I just used one box of your ointment and that cured him, etc."

BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD IMP- rover acts like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf. A boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg.

HOME REMEDIES, GUARANTEED ECZEMA Remedy. Doctor book free. Prof. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS—WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c. per ounce. Postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

THE R. BRIGGS TANNERY

Successor to
CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD.
TANNERS OF HARNESS LEATHER,
ROBES, COATS, MITTS, ETC.
Office and Factory: Burnside
CALGARY, ALBERTA

MORDEN TANNERY—FOR ROBES, RAW- hide leather, black raw-hide leathers, lace leather. Properly finished. Robert Paul, Morden, Man. 46-13

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON SASK. Freight charges paid on all hides shipped for tanning. Work guaranteed. We buy hides and furs. Ask for price list.

SHIP YOUR BEEF HIDES, RAW FURS, HORSE- hair and sheep pelts direct to us. Prompt remittance. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 44-5

HONEY

ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.50 cash, crate six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.35 crate six 10-pound pails. Also quantity Ontario pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 44-5

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSO- lutely pure, from the old reliable apiary. Flives or tens in 60-pound crates: Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.80 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Hall, Dominion City, Man. 44-6

TEDFORD'S PURE MANITOBA HONEY—FINE quality. Two 60-pound crates delivered Manitoba 17. Saskatchewan 17½ cents pound. B. A. Tedford, McCreery, Man. 42-5

CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, \$7.50; CLOVER, Buckwheat mixed, \$6.00 crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 42-5

WELL-RIPENED CLOVER HONEY, 12½c., mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 10c. Quantity discounts over three crates. Chas. Blake, Deseronto, Ont. 44-4

MANITOBA SWEET CLOVER HONEY—SIX ten-pound pails, \$9.00, f.o.b. Dominion City. R. D. Bell, Woodmore, Man. 43-4

MISCELLANEOUS

PURE CLOVER HONEY, 16c. PER POUND, 50 or 100-pound crates, f.o.b. Muir, Man. G. Knox.

FOR SALE—MANITOBA HONEY OF FINEST quality. Prices on application. Rev. W. Bell & Son, Roland, Man. 46-5

CHOICE HONEY—CLOVER, \$7.20; MIXED, \$5.40 per 60 pounds. Shipped promptly. Charles Hillock, Inglewood, Ont. 46-2

WE HAVE SALE FOR HONEY IN LARGE LOTS. Write us. Red River Apiaries, Hulton, Man.

PETTIT'S HONEY ALL SOLD 46-2

LEGAL

MAKE YOUR OWN WILL—BAX WILL FORMS with full instructions and specimen Will, 20 years in use. All stationers, 35c.; by mail, postpaid, three for one dollar. Bax Will Form Co., 181 College St., Toronto.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

WILLOW, TAMARAC AND CEDAR POSTS, cordwood, 4-ft., and stove lengths. Write for delivered prices. Box 793, Edmonton, Alta.

SELLING—CORDWOOD, DRY SEASONED poplar, \$3.00 cord, f.o.b. Poplarfield, Man. M. Swidlo.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

MEAT-CURING COMPOUND

"FREEZE-EM-PICKLE" FOR CURING HAMS, shoulders, bacon, corned beef, pickled pork and sausage meat. Complete line butchering tools and supplies. Butcher's & Packers Supplies Ltd., 702 Centre St., Calgary. 45-5

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN
REMITTING
BUY
MONEY
ORDERS



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

REPAIRS—ALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS: accordion bellows, firearms. Gunstocks to order. J. A. Krassmann, 1710 Scarth St., Regina.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

NURSERY STOCK

TOM THUMB CHERRIES YIELDED A FULL crop in 1925, others failed, \$1.25 each. Macdonald rhubarb, 75c. Catalog. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP- tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 40-13

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

WILL PAY FIFTY CENTS EACH FOR accepted photos of pets, litters, wild animals, puppies, kittens or cubs taken in interesting poses. Give brief description. The Writer's Institute, 401 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg. 46-2

RADIO SUPPLIES

FREE—RADIO CATALOGUE, FEATURING Westinghouse sets. Also full line of parts, etc. The Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 40-13

REMNANTS

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50. LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg. 40-26

SCHOOL VANS

WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND sell direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co. Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J.R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

WE HAVE OPENINGS IN SASKATCHEWAN for a few good salesmen to sell a most complete line of merchandise direct to consumers. Unless you have previous selling experience do not apply, but if you have sales ability this position will assure you a good income. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 43-5

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY STOCK of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now at best selling time. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 42-9

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN—BEGINNERS, \$150- \$250. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 45-5

MISCELLANEOUS

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

TAXIDERMIST

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices. 44-4

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-4

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg, Man.

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

OUT-O-SITE SNARES HOLD COYOTES AND foxes where other snares fail. Is what traps everywhere write me. Why use awkward, clumsy ways of snaring when Out-o-Sites are so easily set anywhere and light to carry on trap line? Prices delivered, \$1.00 for three; \$7.00 for 25; \$12 for 50; \$20 per 100. Ernest Malin, Fertile, Sask.

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE- built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 39-4

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

Live and Dressed Poultry

THE OLD RELIABLE POULTRY HOUSE Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 15-16c; 4-6 lbs., 13-14c; Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 18-19c; 12-13 lbs., 15-17c. Ducks and Geese—Highest Market Price 4c per lb. above prices quoted for Dressed Stock. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Wheat Estimate Climbs

The total yield of wheat in Canada is now provisionally estimated, according to a report issued November 11 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 422,327,000 bushels. The total yield is 30,508,000 bushels more than the preliminary estimate of 391,819,000 bushels published September 10.

Of this excess difference, 27,306,000 bushels is for the single province of Saskatchewan, where threshing results have exceeded expectations. The total yield of wheat, now estimated, is the second largest on record for Canada, the previous highest total having been 474,199,000 bushels in 1923. Other high records were 399,786,400 bushels in 1922; 300,858,100 bushels in 1921, and 393,542,600 bushels in 1915.

The total yield for Canada of the principal grain crops are estimated provisionally in bushels, with last year's final estimates, in brackets, as follows:

Fall wheat, 22,921,000 (22,294,000); spring wheat, 399,406,000 (239,803,000); all wheat, 422,327,000 (262,097,000); oats, 521,922,000 (495,976,000); barley, 113,118,000 (88,807,000); fall rye, 11,949,000 (12,330,000); spring rye, 2,485,000 (1,420,900); all rye, 14,434,000 (13,750,900); peas, 3,266,000 (3,230,900); beans, 1,413,000 (1,194,100); buckwheat, 10,496,000 (11,412,000); mixed grains, 29,243,000 (31,995,000); flaxseed, 9,354,000 (9,694,700); corn for husking, 8,074,000 (11,998,000).

The average yields per acre for the whole of Canada in 1925, with last year's final averages in brackets, were out as follows: Fall wheat, 28.9 (28.5); spring wheat, 18.9 (11.03); all wheat, 19.2 (11.9); oats, 35.6 (28); barley, 21 (26.1); fall rye, 17 (16); spring rye, 16.6 (11.8); all rye, 16.9 (15.4); peas, 17.8 (18); beans, 17.3 (16.6); buckwheat, 22.6 (25.8); mixed grains, 32.9 (37.7); flaxseed, 8.3 (7.6); corn for husking, 33.8 (40.7).

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 108s to 110s, 112 lbs. (23½ to 23½c), boxes 106s to 110s (23c to 23½c); American 102 to 104 (22½c to 22½c); Irish 120s to 128s (24c to 27½c); Danish 118s to 120s (25½c to 26c). Under a good demand accumulation have been well cleared and the market now in a healthy condition. Danish hams estimated at 56,000 head.

Ship Your Grain to UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Lougheed Building,
Winnipeg Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 13, 1925.

WHEAT—Wheat was sold overseas in considerable volume this week according to all reports. Some of it was on passage, some not any further than Eastern Canada. Supplies have been liberal there having been considerable selling of November wheat on the open market against country purchases. Marketings also reported heavy throughout the country. Prices have held fairly well excepting for one or two weak spots when support was withdrawn, but generally speaking the undertone has been quite firm and the buying of good class representing sales made abroad. Cash grain also has been well absorbed as offered, and with exception of some of the off grades of durum wheat, has been firm throughout.

BARLEY AND OATS—All grades of these grains being merchandized and passing East. Fair enquiries around existing prices and good export business in prospect, especially on oats. Offerings of oats are rather light on account of the lack of stocks in public terminals, but a larger movement from the interior is expected.

FLAX—Dull and easily bought. Crushers are not anxious about supplies although they are taking small lots as offered from day to day.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Nov. 9 to Nov. 14, inclusive.									
	9	10	11	12	13	14	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Nov.	135	134	135	136	138	134	166		
Dec.	128	127	129	130	132	128	161		
May	131	130	131	132	134	130	165		
Oats—									
Nov.	46	45	46	46	46	46	59		
Dec.	43	42	43	43	43	43	59		
May	46	45	46	46	46	46	64		
Barley—									
Nov.	61	61	63	64	64	61	87		
Dec.	60	60	61	62	62	60	85		
May	63	62	64	64	65	63	89		
Flax—									
Nov.	228	227	228	228	229	228	240		
Dec.	223	223	224	224	225	223	238		
May	229	228	229	230	230	228	247		
Rye—									
Nov.	76	75	77	77	77	75	127		
Dec.	76	75	77	78	77	76	128		
May	81	81	83	83	83	81	135		

CASH WHEAT									
Nov. 9 to Nov. 14, inclusive.									
	9	10	11	12	13	14	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N ..	136	135	136	137	138	135	170		
2 N ..	132	132	133	134	135	131	163		
3 N ..	130	129	129	130	132	128	158		
4	123	122	123	124	126	122	147		
5	113	112	113	114	115	112	135		
6	90	89	90	91	93	89	121		
Feed ..	80	79	80	81	83	79	104		

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed November 13 as follows: December, 2½d higher at 10s 10½d; March, 2½d higher at 10s 5½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted ½d higher at \$4.82½. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: December, \$1.57½; March, \$1.51½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.49½ to \$1.73½; No. 1 northern, \$1.49½ to \$1.52½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.46½ to \$1.70½; No. 2 northern, \$1.46½ to \$1.49½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.41½ to \$1.67½; No. 3 northern, \$1.41½ to \$1.47½. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.49½ to \$1.74½; No. 1 hard, \$1.48½ to \$1.58½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.48½ to \$1.57½; No. 1 hard, \$1.46½ to \$1.55½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.20½ to \$1.34½; No. 1 durum, \$1.13½ to \$1.26½; No. 2 amber, \$1.16½ to \$1.32½; No. 2 durum, \$1.14½ to \$1.24½; No. 3 amber, \$1.13½ to \$1.29½; No. 3 durum, \$1.12½ to \$1.22½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 97½c to 98½c; No. 3 yellow, 94½c to 97½c; No. 4 yellow, 86½c to 92½c; No. 2 mixed, 90½c to 94½c; No. 3, mixed, 86½c to 90½c; No. 4 mixed, 81½c to 86½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35½c to 36½c; No. 3 white, 34½c to 35½c; No. 4 white, 32½c to 34½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 62c to 64c; medium to good, 56c to 61c; lower grades, 49c to 55c. Rye—No. 2, 77½c to 79½c. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.52½ to \$2.56½.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur November 9 to November 14, inclusive														
Date	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE	
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	2 CW
Nov. 9.....				THA	NKS	GIVI	NG	DA	Y					
10.....	51	44	44	42	38	61	57	54	51	228	224	213	76	
11.....	50	43	43	41	37	61	57	55	50	228	223	212	75	
12.....	51	44	44	42	38	63	59	55	52	229	224	213	77	
13.....	52	44	44	42	38	64	60	57	54	229	224	213	77	
14.....	52	44	44	42	39	64	61	57	54	229	225	214	77	
Week Ago.....	51	44	42	38	35	61	57	54	51	229	224	213	74	
Year Ago.....	59	56	56	54	49	87	82	79	75	240	236	211	127	

Non-Pool Wheat Prices

The Following Statement has been compiled by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange following a meeting held at the Exchange.

On July 14, 1925, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., or "Wheat Pool," over the signature of D. McRae, general manager, sent a circular to its members, in which the following statement appeared:

"We have no hesitation in stating that the prices which the pool has already paid, including this one, for wheat delivered to it by its members, on the average are much higher than those which have been paid to the farmers who have refrained from joining the pool."

This statement is not in accordance with the facts as shown by an independent audit made by Price, Waterhouse & Co., which follows:

Price, Waterhouse & Co.,
Union Trust Building,
Winnipeg.

This is to certify that we have audited all of the non-pool wheat account sales of fifteen representative elevator companies covering the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the period from September 15, 1924, to July 15, 1925.

In making this audit fullest co-operation was afforded us by the elevator companies, and all account sales of non-pool farmers' grain were included, without exception, all documents requested being produced and carefully scrutinized by us.

We find that the average wheat prices by grade, per bushel, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur terminals realized for the producers' account were as follows:

No. 1 Northern	\$1.668	No. 4 Smutty	\$1.226
No. 2 Northern	1.643	No. 3 Northern—Damp	1.541
No. 3 Northern	1.584	No. 4 Damp	1.405
No. 4	1.493	No. 6 Damp	1.201
No. 5	1.384	No. 1 Northern—Rejected	1.486
No. 6	1.227	No. 3 Northern—Rejected	1.389
Feed	1.047	No. 4 Rejected	1.323
No. 1 Northern—Tough	1.595	No. 5 Rejected	1.139
No. 2 Northern—Tough	1.580	No. 4 Tough—Rejected	1.234
No. 3 Northern—Tough	1.541	No. 4 Kota	1.606
No. 4 Tough	1.458	No. 2 Durum	1.513
No. 5 Tough	1.295	No. 3 Durum	1.546
No. 6 Tough	1.120	No. 4 Durum	1.498
Feed—Tough	1.048	No. 3 Durum—Tough	1.470
No. 2 Northern—Smutty	1.529	No. 4 Durum—Tough	1.427

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Dated at Winnipeg, October 1, 1925.

A comparative statement showing the pool payments for the same particular grades is shown hereunder, as evidenced by Mr. McRae's letters of July 14 and September 5, 1925:

Grade	Final Pool Price	Deduction retained by Pool	Final Pool Payment to Grower	Non-Pool Certified Aver. Payment to Grower	Gain per Bus. to Non-Pool Grower	Gain per Bus. to Pool Grower
1 Northern	\$1.66	4.30c	\$1.617	\$1.668	5.1c	.....
2 Northern	1.61	4.25	1.567	1.643	7.60	.....
3 Northern	1.55	4.19	1.5081	1.584	7.59	.....
4 Northern	1.47	4.11	1.4289	1.493	6.41	.....
5 Northern	1.33	3.97	1.2903	1.384	9.37	.....
6 Northern	1.17	.....	1.17	1.227	5.7	.....
Feed	1.01	.....	1.01	1.047	3.7	.....
1 Northern Tough ..	1.58	4.22	1.5378	1.595	5.72	.....
2 Northern Tough ..	1.53	4.17	1.4883	1.58	9.17	.....
3 Northern Tough ..	1.47	4.11	1.4289	1.541	11.21	.....
4 Tough	1.39	4.03	1.3497	1.458	10.83	.....
5 Tough	1.22	.....	1.22	1.295	7.5	.....
6 Tough	1.11	.....	1.11	1.12	1.0	.....
Feed Tough .....	.94	.....	.94	1.048	10.8	.....
2 Northern Smutty ..	1.41	4.05	1.3695	1.529	15.95	.....
4 Smutty	1.30	3.94	1.2606	1.226	.....	3.46
3 Northern Damp	1.35	.....	1.35	1.541	19.1	.....
4 Damp	1.28	.....	1.28	1.405	12.5	.....
6 Damp	1.05	3.69	1.05	1.201	15.1	.....
1 Northern Rejected ..	1.54	4.18	1.4982	1.486	.....	1.22
3 Northern Rejected ..	1.43	4.07	1.3893	1.389	.....	.03
4 Rejected	1.33	3.97	1.2903	1.323	3.27	.....
5 Rejected	1.16	.....	1.16	1.139	.....	2.10
4 Tough Rejected	1.26	3.90	1.2210	1.234	1.30	.....
4 Kota	1.22	.....	1.22	1.606	38.6	.....
2 Durum	1.49	4.13	1.4487	1.513	6.43	.....
3 Durum	1.44	4.08	1.3992	1.546	14.68	.....
4 Durum	1.40	4.04	1.3596	1.498	13.84	.....
3 Durum Tough	1.39	4.03	1.3497	1.47	12.03	.....
4 Durum Tough	1.32	3.96	1.2804	1.427	14.66	.....

This comparative statement shows definitely that the non-pool farmer, during the crop year 1924-25, averaged a much higher price than that received by the pool member, particularly on the lower grades of wheat, which comprised the bulk of the 1924-25 crop.

It must be pointed out that the average prices of the non-pool grain represent sales basis in store Fort William, whereas, besides using the usual channels of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the pools had the advantage of direct export business with the European consumer.

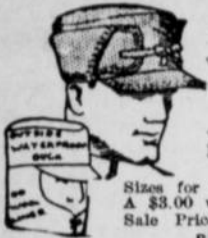
It would appear from the U.F.A. issue of September 15, 1925, that the Alberta pool made a deduction from final payment of only 3 cents per bushel, thus realizing to the Alberta pool members 1 and a fraction cent per bushel more than the final payment figures as shown above.

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS
Licensed and Bonded References: Any Bank or Commercial Agency
WINNIPEG REGINA MOOSE JAW SASKATOON CALGARY
ROSETOWN NORTH BATTLEFORD
Liberal Advances. Prompt Settlements. Absolute Safety. Best Results
Private Wire Service to all Grain Markets. Investment and hedging orders in grain futures handled efficiently
MARK YOUR BILLS OF LADING—ADVISE
MALDEN ELEVATOR CO. LTD., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

CANADA'S GREATEST SENSATION

Winter Army Caps



As illustrated. Olive drab wool heavy winter caps as used by the Army Transport Corps. Made to fold down helmet style, covering the back of head, neck, ears and chin. Folded up, they are worn the same as an ordinary cap. Made of all-wool, lined with strong drill.

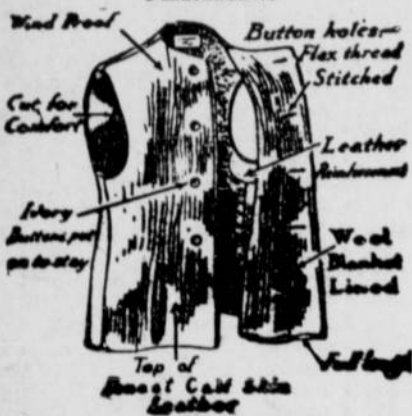
Sizes for men and boys, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. A \$3.00 value. **69c**

RECLAIMED CAPS
Same as above. All sizes. **39c**

MEN'S WINTER CAPS

Made of finest English woolsens, in beautiful dark shades, with genuine Hudson seal ear flaps. Silk lined. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. **\$1.19**

22,000 ARMY LEATHER JERKINS



We own the entire British Government surplus of brand new Leather Jerkins. This Leather Jerkin is made of top grade calf-skin, lined throughout with heavy pure wool mackinaw cloth, wind-proof. Wonderful protection for farmers, trappers and other outdoor men in cold or stormy weather. Sizes 38 to 50. **\$2.89**

ARMY OVERALL SMOCKS

5,000 brand new extra heavyweight Army Denim Jumpers. These jumpers are made on the shirt style and can also be used as work shirts. This is one of the outstanding values offered in this sale and is bound to create a sensation. Better buy a year's supply at this price. Worth \$3.00. Sizes 36 to 50 chest. **98c**

SOCKS! SOCKS!



ARMY WOOL SOCKS

Heavyweight all-wool army socks, will stand a lot of hard usage. Extraordinary quality. Worth \$1.00. Reduced to **43c**

ARMY WOOL SOCKS

Medium weight. Worth 50c. **23c**

BLANKETS

Double Grey Blankets. 100 per cent. pure wool. Weight from 6 to 7 lbs. Worth \$8.50. Our price, **\$4.95**

TURKISH TOWELS

Extra heavy British Admiralty navy towels, very large size, in either plain white or colored. Worth \$2.00 per pair. Our Sale Price, each **55c**

Pure Wool Auto Robes

Made in beautiful contrasting colors of blue, green, red and white plaid patterns. Present size obtainable. **\$3.45**

LEATHER VESTS

First quality Nappa tanned glove leather, mackinaw lined throughout. Has all-wool elastic-knit collar and wristlets and two large flapped pockets. Worth \$15. Sizes 34 to 44. Sale Price **\$8.85**

Stupendous Sale of Army Goods and General Merchandise

Men's Arctic Overshoes

5,000 pairs of genuine Government buckle overshoes, rubber bottom, cashmere top. These Arctic are slightly used but are in perfect condition. Sizes 6 to 11. Sale Price, **\$1.19**

Genuine Canadian Officers' ARMY BOOTS

Guaranteed all leather, genuine Goodyear welt; strong and heavy enough to use in almost any place, but neat and dressy, made of rich, mahogany-color calfskin. Takes a fine polish. Two full soles, first quality leather. Rubber heels. Sizes 5 to 11. Wide widths only. State size. Worth \$8.50. Our Price... **\$4.95**



Special Sale All-Wool Underwear, Men's Sweaters and Trousers

All-Wool Winter Weight Combinations

An elastic-knit ribbed all-wool Union Suit that is finished with a neat-fitting collar. Seams are felled with flat lock stitch, both inside and out. A garment worth \$5.50 or \$6.00. Sizes 34 to 44. Our Sale Price **\$2.49**

Heavy All-Wool Two-Piece Underwear

Very heavy all-wool yarns are used in the manufacture of this excellent quality underwear. The shirt is double-breasted. The garments are trimmed with best quality materials. These goods are made by a manufacturer who enjoys the highest reputation for making first-quality merchandise. Our price only represents about one-half the regular retail value. Sizes 32 to 44. Sale **\$1.55**

MEN'S FINE TROUSERS

Very high quality all-wool, blue serge, fine tweeds and worsteds. Well made pants. Neat dark patterns of good-looking strong wearing fabrics, will stand hard wear. Finished with five pockets, belt loops. Sizes 32 to 44. **\$2.95**

HEAVY WEIGHT TWEED PANTS

Well-tailored, firmly woven all-wool, heavy weight tweed. Includes large lot of khaki pure wool mackinaw cloth. Finely finished, very serviceable and specially suited for this cold climate. Sizes 32 to 44. Sold regularly for \$6.50. Our Sale **\$3.35**

ARMY WOOL COATS



Men's Tunics

15,000 All-Wool Khaki Army Tunics, as illustrated. These genuine Government uniform coats are made from the highest quality pure wool serge, with four outside pockets and one inside pocket. These Army Tunics are without a doubt the most suitable garment ever offered in Canada as a work coat. The all-wool cloth ensures extra warmth and comfort. Our complete assortment of sizes, ranging from 37 to 44, now enables us to fill all orders. Original government cost of production, \$15 each. All sizes. Our Sale Price **\$2.95**

USED ARMY TUNICS

2,000 only Reclaimed Army Wool Tunics, sizes 31 to 37, to fit growing boys or small men; used, but in good condition. **98c**

MACKINAW COATS

Men's double-breasted heavyweight Mackinaw Coats, large shawl collar, two large pockets with flaps. Sizes 34 to 44. Sale Price **\$5.95**

All-Wool Shirts and Drawers

Elastic-knit pure wool underwear from soft select yarns. The shirt is made double-breasted for added protection. Elastic-ribbed cuffs, ankle-length drawers, with saten waistband and strong suspender loops. These garments are shaped to fit comfortably and are nicely finished. Sizes 32 to 44. Worth \$2.00 each. Our Sale Price, **\$1.39**

Extra Heavy Ribbed Combinations

These all-wool Union Suits are the product of Canada's best-known manufacturers, including Stanfield's and other prominent Canadian mills. The yarns are a good weight for winter wear, being extra heavy and every thread is pure wool. Sizes 34 to 46. Our price defies all competition. Worth \$7.00. **\$2.95**

SWEATERS

All-Wool Pullovers

Smart-looking, all-wool Pullover Sweaters, knitted from the finest quality selected yarn in snappy color combinations. Three distinct styles are included at this price. High-roll collar; V-neck or shawl collar. The extraordinary value will be immediately apparent as the regular price was originally \$6.00. Sizes 34 to 42. Our **\$2.95**

Wool Scarfs

Fine imported Scotch-knit brushed camel hair scarfs. Plain or beautiful patterns. Full length for men and women. Worth to \$3.00. **79c**

LOOK! SPECIAL LOT OF 8,000 SWEATER COATS

Sweaters representing the maximum in value. These high grade sweaters are knitted from a selected quality all-wool yarn in the popular medium weight Jumbo-knit style. Have big double shawl collars, double-knit cuffs, two knit-in pockets and are finely finished throughout. Colors: Navy, brown, maroon and grey. Sizes 34 to 44. Worth **\$3.95**

Army Pure Wool TOQUES



As illustrated. A winter necessity for men, women, boys and girls for all outdoor wear. Can be worn rolled as an ordinary toque or pulled down to fit over head, neck and face, with opening for eyes and nose. Cost over \$1.00 each. **19c**

Men's Fur Caps

5,000 high grade men's fur caps, made of selected dark muskrat, Hudson seal and other high grade furs. All caps in this lot retail from \$5.00 to \$10. All sizes. Our Price each **\$2.49**



Mighty Overcoat Offer



1,000 High Grade Overcoats, as illustrated, made of imported all-wool dark heather overcoating with plaid pattern on inside. This is a fine quality material, rich in appearance and it is heavy enough to give great warmth and comfort in the coldest weather. It is a finely-tailored coat, lined throughout with an all-wool polo cloth. Double-breasted and has an all-wool two-button belt, deep inside pockets with flaps and tabs on sleeves. Has large convertible collar. Sizes 34 to 44. Regular price, \$32.50. **\$15.85**

MEN'S LEATHER-LINED ALL-WOOL ULSTER

Material is of thick all-wool check-back overcoating in dark lovat shades. Body is lined with a good quality Nappa tanned leather. Has deep storm collar and all-around two-button belt. Designed in a smart double-breasted style with two large patch pockets. Sizes 36 to 44. Regular \$35 value. **\$18.95**

YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS WITH FUR COLLAR

High Grade Overcoats for young men, made of fine British woolsens, latest styles and shades, beautiful fur collar. Sizes 33 to 38. **\$13.98**